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Wac Drive Gets Big Boost; Nazis Draft Roman Labor; Allotment Increase Voted

The World's Day—October 6, 1943

Boston: Saltonstall Asks Women to Aid Wac Drive

Governor Saltonstall has requested more than 1,000 leading women of Massachusetts to serve on his committee for recruiting a special State unit of Wacs, and to attend the first meeting of the committee at the State House tomorrow.

Mayors of Worcester, Everett, Gardner, Marlboro, and Westfield gain renomination in Massachusetts municipal primaries. [Page 3.]

Full and immediate co-operation between the United States, Russia, China, Great Britain, and other peace-loving nations toward a just and lasting peace urged by the Massachusetts Committee of One Thousand. [Page 3.]

Europe: Romans 18-35 Drafted for Nazi Labor

Italians in Rome between 18 and 35 have been drafted by the Germans and taken for labor service on roads in Italy and in German factories, according to the Rome correspondent of a Swedish paper.

Vatican City is reported by the Berlin Radio to have taken a number of "security measures" to protect the papal property in the case of a renewal of hostilities in Rome.

Nazi distrust of Quisling partners in Norway is indicated in recent raids on homes of two Quisling Cabinet members suspected of growing anti-Quisling sympathies.

Rumors of a German-Vichy rift have reached Stockholm, where a "foreign diplomat" is quoted as saying the Germans are making "mass arrests" of Vichy officials preparatory to taking over the Administration.

Lifting of martial law and the nation-wide curfew in Denmark has been announced by Berlin after arrest of Danish state police and the taking over of police functions by Nazi occupation authorities. Occupation of Berlin on Oct. 9, 1760, by Russian and Austrian troops will be celebrated in Moscow in an anniversary observance, the Moscow Radio says. That occupation occurred during the Seven-Years War.

The Palestine question must be solved before there is any move toward an Arab federation, King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia has advised Egyptian Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha.

Washington: Senate Votes Allotment Increase

The Senate voted to raise the Government allotment for dependent children of servicemen to record highs after shelving the Wheeler bill to postpone induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until Jan. 1.

A Senate subcommittee called upon former President Hoover to devise a plan for feeding the starving people of Europe now. Hoover was asked to testify Nov. 4 on legislation to aid peoples of Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Poland, Greece and Yugoslavia..

The Office of Price Administration permitted regional directors to raise local milk prices, under limited conditions, to avert threatened shortages.

Higher payments for children of enlisted servicemen were approved by a House Military subcommittee, which also decided that payments should be made to the husband of a Wac, Wave, or other woman in service if he has been dependent on his wife.

A conference of government officials will be held soon to consider benefits for incapacitated soldiers returning from the battlefields, President Roosevelt said.

The War Department announced that the First and Fourth Air Forces, with their attached service units, had been separated from the Eastern and Western Defense Commands, respectively, and placed directly under the Commanding General of the Air Forces to facilitate the operational training program.

The House Judiciary Committee voted down 11 to 15 the proposed constitutional amendment which would have given women "legal equality" with men. A similar proposal is pending in the Senate.

President Roosevelt told a radio-press conference that arrangements were being made to increase movement of gasoline and oil from Iran to United Nations fighting fronts, thus relieving the present heavy drain on the United States.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the nomination of W. Averell Harriman to be Ambassador to Russia.

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones, testifying before the House Agriculture Committee, asked Congressional support of Administration farm and farm price policies in connection with plans to get the largest crop acreage in the nation's history into food and feed production next year. [Financial Page.]

Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, vigorously supported the Administration's request for $10,500,000,000 in new taxes to finance the war and control inflation before the House Ways and Means Committee.

National: Haskell to Get President's Vote in N. Y.

Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell, running for Lieutenant Governor of New York, can count on the vote of President Roosevelt, the Chief Executive told his press-radio conference. While not openly supporting the candidacy of William C. Bullitt for Mayor of Philadelphia, the President did volunteer he was glad Mr. Bullitt was going to run.

Announcement that Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Foreign Minister and an anti-Fascist, had already left New York for Italy was denied by his wife, who indicated that the date of his departure had not yet been decided.

Canada: Stevedores Vote to Terminate Strike

Canadian stevedores on strike since Oct. 4 voted to return to their jobs after receiving a telegram from the President of the International Longshoremen's Union. Freight handlers have not yet returned and servicemen are loading waiting ships.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Palm Springs Indian Problem Bobs Up As Evictions Open New Deal for Tribe

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6 (AP)—The perennial Indian problem in Palm Springs, fashionable desert winter resort, bobbed up in a new guise yesterday.

The Government began eviction proceedings against 266 occupants of Indian land in and around Palm Springs, playground of the movie stars, with the announced intention of starting an entirely new deal for the Agua Caliente tribe.

Uncle Sam also demanded back rents from occupants, a few Indians and a number of white men, totaling more than $1,000,000 and dating back in some instances to the early 20's.

Irl D. Brett, head of the Department of Justice lands division here, said the Indians own more than 30,000 acres in the Palm Springs district, and that the Government contends the $164,000 annual revenue should be divided equally among the 59 members of the Agua Caliente tribe.

But, he said, a few of the Redmen with more business acumen than their brothers have appropriated the choicest land, with the result that some have been receiving as high as $30,000 a year each and others as little as $150.

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Wednesday at 6:48 p. m. and ends Thursday at 6:18 a. m.
Dimout begins Thursday at 6:46 p. m. and ends Friday at 6:19 a. m.

Economic Plan For the World Declared Vital

I. L. O. director addresses A. F. of L. as reports of indorsing Roosevelt for 4th term are discounted

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A general world economic framework must be set up in which the economic life of each nation can find its place and develop with security, Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, told the American Federation of Labor convention here today.

Meantime in the corridors possibility of a fourth-term endorsement of President Roosevelt was thoroughly discounted. "Talk of that kind doesn't mean anything at this convention," commented a leading member of the resolutions committee.

Reports that John L. Lewis would come to the convention or send a letter in support of his application for reaffiliation of his union with the A. F. of L. turned up today among insiders. Whether Mr. Lewis would offer new terms for readmission of the United Mine Workers did not appear to be known. At present the chiefs of the Federation are not inclined to take Mr. Lewis back on his own basis.

Chances Remote

Labor unity has disappeared here as an issue. Chances for the A. F. of L. and the Congress of Industrial Organizations getting together seem farther off than usual. Lack of interest in any further move is interpreted among convention chiefs as due in major part to the unwillingness of the C. I. O. to stop its raiding of A. F. of L. unions. This, it is averred, culminated in a controversy at a Kaiser shipyard on the West Coast and resort of the A. F. of L. to Congress, from which it obtained an amendment to the law barring the National Labor Relations Board from steps which might let the C. I. O. in on shipyards that had long-time contracts with the A. F. of L.

"The world cannot be stable if it is half prosperous and half poverty stricken," Mr. Phelan of the International Labor Office said in his address. Set up after the last war, the I. L. O. had a membership of 63 nations before the war and today approximately 50 nations remain members. Its working headquarters were temporarily transferred to Montreal, Canada, in 1940.

"Nations cannot build up a prosperous economy at home if they are exposed to violent fluctuations in foreign exchanges, to unpredictable and catastrophic changes in the prices of raw materials, and to the disorganization of foreign markets which are the inevitable result of these and similar disturbances. The economic interdependence of the nations of the world was made evident by

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Fifth Army Crosses Volturno River; Allies Blast Nazi Shipping Off Norway; Germans Restrict Drive for Balkans

Berlin's concern over Dodecanese Islands is linked to prevention of Russian advance.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Oct. 6—It is now believed that the violence of the German counterattacks against Allied positions in the Dodecanese Islands is partly prompted by Berlin's concern over its southern flank in Russia.

Continuance of the Russian advance would bring the Red Army within striking distance of the Balkans and it now appears that Germany is prepared to make every effort possible to protect this Balkan front against such Allied infiltration as took place with the British capture of Cos, Leros, and Samos.

The size of the present enemy effort to recapture Cos is regarded as final evidence that Berlin intends to maintain itself in Southeastern Europe until driven out by superior force and that the Nazis have no plan "to straighten their lines" by voluntary withdrawals from this area.

Until such time as an Allied move into the Balkans from Italy or a Russian advance into Central Europe threaten completely to isolate Germany's garrisons in Greece and Yugoslavia, there appears little chance for the Allies to capture new territory in the Southern Balkans without a struggle.

Defense of Key Areas

At the same time there is reason to believe that Berlin is preparing to abandon any effort to control all the territory in Greece, Albania, and Yugoslavia, and will concentrate on guarding a limited number of key areas and lines of communication.

This new policy is being dictated by the enemy's definite shortage of troops and supplies and his inability to make up the loss of some 30 Italian divisions.

It is apparent that such a move will considerably increase territory at the disposal of the Patriots, thus giving them greater freedom of movement in certain sections.

On the other hand, it will probably also result in greater enemy strength in the most important sections of the Balkans.

It is now fairly well ascertained that the number of Italians who have gone over to the Germans after Mussolini's appeals is quite small and consist almost wholly of former Blackshirts. There is no reason here to believe these pro-German Italians will fight any bet-

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Associated Press; © Harris & Ewing

American Naval Chiefs Turn Eyes on Japan

Meeting in conference at Pearl Harbor, these top-ranking officers of the United States Navy are reported to have mapped the grand strategy for the Pacific area to be directed against Japan in the coming months. They are (left to right): Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander in the South Pacific; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Strategy in the Pacific

Monitor Writers Analyze Impending Moves

The Plans

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—A terse announcement from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters at Honolulu reveals that three top-ranking American Admirals have just completed a strategy conference there. Besides Admiral Nimitz, who is commander of the Pacific Fleet, those attending were Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commander in the South Pacific area. Presumably, announcement of the meeting was not released until Admirals King and Halsey had time to return to their respective posts.

This Pacific war-strategy conference undoubtedly was held to discuss the next steps in the Pacific campaign as decided upon both in Washington and Quebec by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and their top military advisers. It came at a moment when the Pacific war picture is undergoing significant change, to Japan's intense disadvantage.

Japan, in the view of the Washington High Command, is being forced to abandon its attempt to confine Allied advances against its new-won empire to slow and laborious island hopping.

President Roosevelt told his press conference yesterday that the Japanese retreats from New Guinea and the Solomons are in line with the withdrawals at Kiska, proving that legends of Japanese invincibility and fighting to the last man are without foundation.

Japanese Defeats

The President said he thought too little attention had been paid to the significant and very real defeat the Japanese had been suffering in the New Guinea-Solomons area.

He called special attention to the almost daily reports during the past month of the destruction of countless Japanese barges, which constitute the chief means by which the Japanese move troops and supplies from island to island as they advance—or as they retreat. This destruction is regarded as a very real contribution to smashing the Japanese attempt at

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The Southwest

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The hundreds of separate actions which have been fought in the South Pacific in recent months are so far removed from each other in space and also in time that the general thread of coherence running through them often is lost to sight for long periods.

Today they are brought into special focus by the fact that a Pacific grand-strategy conference has just been held at Pearl Harbor by the three top-ranking naval officers responsible for that vast area, Admirals Ernest King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, Chester Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, and William Halsey, commander in the South Pacific.

The fact that they met together is explained largely by the Quebec conference. A war council on that highest level is normally followed by subordinate conferences among area commanders to evolve details for the execution of the master plan.

Rabaul First Objective

But there is a further meaning in this conference provided by the fact that the two Allied forces which have been struggling for over a year in the jungles of New Guinea and on Solomon Islands are at last within reach of their common goal—Rabaul—the strategic key to Japan's position in the whole South Pacific area.

Until Rabaul was in sight, any South Pacific planning was lim-

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The Northeast

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific

ADAK, Alaska, Oct. 6—The North Pacific expects quick results from the recent discussions between Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., Commander of the United Nations Forces in the South Pacific. Nothing less than a major assault on the entire perimeter of the Japanese eastern defenses, from the Kuriles to Rabaul, is envisaged at this Aleutians outpost.

The task of the Aleutians Command in such a general offensive will be, of course, to assault or set the stage for an ultimate assault on the powerful northernmost enemy air and sea base at Paramushiro in the Kuriles. It well may be that wise strategy will elect to delay the subjugation of Paramushiro until simultaneous blows can be struck closer to Tokyo in the south. But it is disclosing no military secret to say that enough men and enough determination are already on hand in the Aleutians to do the trick.

The conquest of Paramushiro will not, of course, be an easy matter. In the first place the American assault forces will have to operate at about a distance of 1,500 miles from their nearest base, and in the early stages of the

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Fuel Transportation Solved Eastman Tells Shippers Group

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Declaring that the nation had all but licked the transportation bugaboo that resulted in cold New England homes last winter, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, today told a Boston railroad conference that shipping facilities were now in place to meet all the essential needs for both fuel oil and coal in the winter season ahead.

As guest speaker at a noonday luncheon of the New England Shippers Advistory Board in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Mr. Eastman placed responsibility for any future shortages squarely in the laps of production chiefs to get the necessary materials in the hands of shippers. Considerably greater facilities are now available for the transportation of coal and fuel oil, he said, adding that the railroads had done a "superlative job in getting the nation over the top" in freight movements.

Thus, while the transportation director's talk was such as to warm the hearts and homes of New Englanders this winter, it tended to shift last year's emphasis upon transportation to this season's problem of production. Whether production problems would divert his optimism into pessimism "is not for me to say," Mr. Eastman pointed out. "That is completely out of my province."

Definite Shift

Over the course of the last several months he cited a definite shift in emphasis from transportation to shortages in manpower, replacement parts, new vehicles and a growing tire shortage. On the other hand, he attributed victory over the transportation problems largely to the introduction of efficiencies in operation which have allowed for larger freight movements with no increase in cars and elimination of wastefulness in manpower.

"Whatever may be the case in peacetime," he stated, "there is no place for rules which waste manpower under war conditions."

He warned against the peak travel and freight movements in the Fall season just ahead, also the winter season which could result in disrupting the transportation system, protected as it is by only slight reserves. He also "viewed with alarm" a wave of optimism now sweeping the country that the Allies were on the verge of immediate victory. He regarded the next six months as the crucial ones in transportation when the bumper crops of the nation are taxing the rails at a time when winter fuel demands are mounting.

New Pipe Line to Help

Promising New Englanders that increasing fuel oil shipments into this area would keep their homes warmer this coming winter, G. C. Randall, Port Traffic Manager for the Association of American Rail-

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Women Quitting War Work Augment Labor Shortages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The alarming speed with which women are quitting work in vital war production plants is acutely adding to the manpower crisis.

For every two women hired for war production work in labor shortage areas during the month of June, one other woman quit her job, according to data supplied by the Office of War Information today.

This is brought out in reports submitted to the War Manpower Commission by 16,000 war plants employing 13,400,000 persons, of whom 4,000,000 are women.

Women in these plants are quitting at a higher ratio than are the men. Even "separations"—the term applied to those separated from their jobs for any reason whatever—run higher for women than for men in these plants, despite the fact that separation rates for men include those called into military service.

The "quit" rate for women in these surveyed war plants was 6.2 per cent of total female employment (4,000,000) in June—or 248,000. This figure includes only those women who left their jobs of their own volition. The quit rate for men during that month was only

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Philippine Independence Set Ahead in Roosevelt's Appeal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for authority to "proclaim the legal independence of the Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation as soon as feasible."

July 4, 1946, is the date for independence now set by law and by votes of the Filipinos, but Mr. Roosevelt told Congress in a special message that it was possible that the fortunes of war will permit an earlier consummation of this joint will of the American and Filipino peoples.

The Japanese have held the Philippines since early in 1940 and have taken steps themselves which they say are intended to give the islands independence.

President Roosevelt said not only an advance in the date for independence but also three other steps were due the Filipino people in recognition of their heroic role in the war, their political ties with this country and bonds of future friendship.

Immediate Negotiations

He recommended that Congress make provisions for:

1. The President and President Quezon of the Philippines to "enter into immediate negotiations and take the necessary steps to provide for full security for the Philippines, for the mutual protection of the islands and of the United States, and for the future maintenance of peace in the Pacific."

2. Determining the necessary adjustment in laws pertaining to American-Philippine economic relations so as to assist in making the islands, as an independent nation, economically secure wherever possible.

3. Physical and economical rehabilitation of the Philippines necessitated by the war.

"Such action on the part of the Congress," Mr. Roosevelt said, "would assure the Philippine people again of our sincerity of purpose and of our resolution to accord them as soon as feasible the legal status of complete freedom, independence, and nationhood to which, as a member of the United Nations, they are entitled."

Right to Independence

Mr. Roosevelt recalled assurances he had given the Philippine people since the war began that the United States would re-establish and protect their independence. He informed Congress that the human and material resources of the United States stand behind that pledge and that the promise would be kept as has every promise made by the United States to the Filipino people.

Even now, the President said, the United States regards the Philippines as having the same

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Italy:

Fifth Army Crosses Volturno River

The Allied Fifth Army has forced a crossing of the Volturno River, the Germans' strategic first line of defense on the road to Rome, it was announced, and captured the towns of Aversa and Maddaloni north of Naples.

One unit crossed the Volturno, which runs 20 miles above Naples, at an unspecified point. The river, flowing into the coastal plain on the west side of Italy, had been expected to be the scene of a delaying action by the Nazis.

Reserves of Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops were thrown into

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Allied advance in Italy said to forecast general drive on Nazis in Balkans.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

General Clark's forces have crossed the Volturno River 20 miles north of Naples. They have turned the German position there and the Germans were reported retreating. The lag in the Allied line around Naples has been reduced so that now the battlefront goes almost directly across from west to east.

Nevertheless, the Germans are said to have four or five divisions, or up to 75,000 men, opposing the Fifth and Eighth Armies, and they are expected to continue their delaying operations through the hilly country north of the Volturno. Further delays for General Clark's progress must be expected pending the opening of some shipping berths at the Naples wharves and the restoration of shattered installations in that city. On the East Coast, General Montgomery's Eighth Army has crossed the Biferno River near Termoli.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that another Allied advance northward in Italy, flanking German positions in the Balkans, will open a general Balkan campaign. Preparations for this are seer in the capture of the isand of Lussino, 25 miles off the Dalmatian coast by guerrilla naval units operating under British orders.

Equally significant is the cutting of the Ljubljana-Trieste railway near the Italian-Yugoslav border by Croat units under Josip Broz. This action follows closely on heavy Allied air attacks on the railway and bridges on the underside of the Brenner—another one of the three main supply lines on which Nazi forces in Italy depend.

By way of interlude is the daring foray of British and American naval units into the isle-bound channels off the Norwegian coast where important elements of the German Fleet are believed to be riding at anchor. An American aircraft carrier with the flotilla sent its planes against German shipping in the Bodoe area, within the Arctic Circle. Wherever the German Fleet may be, it did not venture out to meet the visitors.

In Russia, although heavy fall rains are impeding the Soviet advance, considerable activity was reported among Russian mobile columns at both ends of the line. Actual progress was made toward Vitebsk, some 80 miles northwest of Smolensk and 320 miles north of Kiev. Russian forces at the moment are 30 miles from that center, which is only 140 miles from the Latvian border. Any further advance of the Red Army in this sector would endanger the whole German position in the Baltic States.

In New Guinea, General MacArthur's tireless Australians were reported pressing on to the next Japanese base of Madang, from which they still are separated by 60 miles of jungle.

Fuel Transport Solved Eastman Tells Shippers

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roads informed the conference that opening of the "Big Inch" pipe line to Norris City, Ill., in November would give substantial relief to overburdened rail lines.

This relief to the rails, he said, would be resolved into a general improvement in fuel oil deliveries not only into New England but into other cold-weather sections of the nation, since the pipe line "will release 4,000 tank cars from the routine rail movements of petroleum to the Atlantic Seaboard."

At the same time, Mr. Randall followed Mr. Eastman in placing the issue of whether New England gets enough coal this coming winter in the laps of production leaders, declaring that "there is still some railroad capacity for bringing coal into New England that is not now being utilized."

Mr. Randall, L. M. Ross, District Manager of the Car Service Division of the A. A. R., H. M. Waybright, Chairman of the Car Efficiency Committee, and other rail officials built up an impressive background for rail discussions revolving around the greatest track movements in the history of American transportation.

80,000 Cars for Potatoes

Included in the outlook for this fall was an unprecedented demand for 80,000 rail cars to take care of the 1943 Maine potato crop, a 50 per cent increase in the Idaho potato crop, and "the entirely new movement" of some 1,400 cars of tomatoes out of the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Coal loadings over the last three months have averaged between 175,000 and 180,000 open top cars per week, an increase of 8 per cent over last year, according to Mr. Randall. But the coal problem for New England this coming winter, he added, will be definitely one of production rather than transportation.

"Notwithstanding the heavy demands," Mr. Randall affirmed, "if shippers and consignees continue to work with the railroads in reducing detention in connection with loadings and unloadings to the very minimum, it is expected that, barring unforeseen circumstances, the rails will be able to squeeze through the October transportation peak without a serious car shortage."

History-Making Job

Describing the task already accomplished by the rails as "nothing short of miraculous," he said that they are performing "the greatest transportation job in history."

Reporting on transportation problems in New England, Mr. Ross of the Car Service Division estimated that carloadings in this area for the first 37 weeks of 1943 totaled 822,835, a drop of 13½ per cent from last year. This drop, however, he attributed to more freight being handled in fewer cars, rather than a reduction in business.

As for export traffic handled through the ports of Boston and Portland for the first nine months of the year, Mr. Ross pointed to an increase of more than 100 per cent "with no delays." He noted an increase of about 5,700 car receipts of anthracite in New England for the first nine months as compared with last year, with a corresponding decrease of 6,000 cars loaded with bituminous coal.

Boston Edison Company says . . . when you put your electric iron away, be sure it has cooled off thoroughly. And always be sure to keep the connecting cord away from the iron when it's hot.

Boston Edison Company

DON'T waste electricity

Our government urges us to avoid *unnecessary* use of electric service.

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Boston Edison Company has pledged its cooperation in this National Conservation Campaign and asks its customers to do their part.

USE what you need NEED what you use

Key Labor Leaders and World Labor Office Head

By a Staff Photographer

Some Outstanding Figures in American Labor Movement and Their I. L. O. Guest

Left to right, Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters' Union and Chairman of the labor committee of the Democratic National Committee during the three Roosevelt campaigns; Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the International Labor Office, formerly of Geneva, Switzerland, since the war temporarily at Montreal, Canada; David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L.

Jams, Jellies May Follow Butter Path

Continuing butter shortages have brought unprecedented demands today for jams, jellies, fruit butters, marmalades—in fact, almost anything that will replace the traditional spread for fresh crusty slices of bread.

But, here again, a shortage looms—a shortage which, unless checked at once, may bring the rationing of such preserves. Even now, many stores are instituting voluntary forms of rationing, limiting the amounts which they allow each customer. Other stores, less fortunate, just haven't any preserves at all.

Apparently recognizing this situation, the Office of Price Administration has just stepped up allotments to manufacturers for the processing of foods to be used for jams, jellies, fruit butters, et cetera. This action, taken in cooperation with the War Food Administration, is part of the over-all program to increase the manufacture of such items, and to encourage greater consumption of bread, the OPA states.

Manufacturers of processed jams and jellies will be allowed to increase their output to 120 per cent of the total of their last year's production for civilian use under the new regulations.

However, in this connection many large preserving concerns are somewhat at a loss to know from just where the necessary ingredients are to come. It is all very well, they say, to permit us to step up our production. But, with the Government already earmarking many of the raw products, and with no immediate signs of any release of these commodities, how are we to take advantage of this new ruling? they ask.

Citing an instance in point, one large manufacturer of jams and preserves said today that he had right before him a Government request for his bid on a large quantity of mince meat.

"This request for the bid," he said, "bears right on it a notation to the effect that the Government realizes that packers are experiencing many difficulties in obtaining ingredients." And then he added that, with the Government taking huge quantities of dried apples and raisins—two of the principal ingredients for the desired mince meat—he had no idea how he was to make an intelligent bid.

More New Haven Trains Asked To Fit New Navy Yard Hours

War Activities in New England

A request that the New Haven Railroad put on additional trains between the hours of 5:30 and 6 p. m. to handle the hundreds of Boston Navy Yard employees who will be released at these hours under the new 9-hour-day working schedule was made today in the House of Representatives. Spokesmen asked that the Public Utilities Commission take immediate action in requesting that the New Haven Railroad make available more trains during this rush time.

It was also learned today that Boston police would reroute all vehicle traffic during the time the Navy Yard is letting out.

The new schedule will throw hundreds of extra persons onto the Boston Elevated between the now overcrowded hours of 5:15 p. m. and 6 p. m., Edward Dana, President of the Railway, said today in urging all those who could to avoid those hours of travel.

In making the announcement of the two nine-hour shifts, effective Oct. 11, the Navy Department said that the move will bring the Boston Navy Yard into line with other eastern Navy Yards, which already are working on a similar schedule. The decision was made only after long and careful study of production, employment, and transportation problems involved.

Recreation Room

Dedication of a recreation room for the Squantum Naval Air Station will take place on Sunday, Oct. 10, in commemoration of the late Commander John J. Shea, U. S. S. Wasp hero who was formerly executive officer at Squantum. Furnished by the Quincy Lodge and Auxiliary of the B'nai B'rith, the dedicatory services will be conducted by Lester H. Glasser, war service chairman of the lodge.

Increase Sought

A substantial increase in allotments to wives and children of servicemen was favored today in a letter to Massachusetts Congressmen by the Massachusetts State C. I. O. Opposed to the passage of a Senate bill which would increase the compensation to a wife with two children only $7 a month, the C. I. O. is urging passage of a House Resolution which would increase present allowances to $90 a month to wife and one child, $120 a month for wife and two children, and $30 a month for each additional child.

Inspect Edwards

Brig.-Gen. William J. Blake of the State Guard and a staff of 12 officers, four non-commissioned officers and three members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps arrived at Camp Edwards today for a two-day tour during which they will inspect training facilities.

Kells Predicts Big Future For Boston's Port

Visualizing a postwar boom in commerce for the Port of Boston Brig. Gen. Clarence H. Kells, Commanding General of the Boston Port of Embarkation, and who is credited with having made Boston the second busiest wartime port in the country, forecasts a port here that will be one of the greatest in the world.

Speaking at the testimonial dinner in his honor at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last evening, General Kells said that despite the advent of the airplane, and other cargo carriers that will appear after the war ends, ships must continue to carry the bulk of the world's commerce. "Boston must and will get its rightful share of the business," he said.

Boston has the facilities, the geographical location, the political leadership, and the loyalty of its citizens to become one of the great trading centers of the world, he declared.

Governor Saltonstall called upon General Kells to remain here after the war and to continue his work in behalf of peacetime commerce, and the General admitted the possibility that he might remain and help direct port activities. Governor Saltonstall thanked General Kells for showing the citizens of Boston and the Commonwealth how a peacetime program of commerce expansion could succeed, and for bringing to light the "possibilities we have always had in ourselves."

The record of General Kells from the time he first entered the armed services of the United States Jan. 14, 1915, to the present day, as disclosed at the testimonial dinner, shows a continuous series of successful handling of assignments, promotions, and credits for "getting things done."

The dinner was sponsored by the City of Boston, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Fisheries Association, and the various port organizations.

City Council Contest Withdrawals Bring the Number in Race Down to 61

Candidates for the Boston City Council at the election, Nov. 2, were reduced in number to 61 yesterday by the last-minute withdrawals of 12 of the 73 aspirants whose nomination papers had been certified by the Board of Election Commissioners.

Although substitutions for these withdrawals may be made up to 5 p. m. today, few are expected by observers at City Hall, who feels that this autumn's off-year contest is one of the quietest in recent years. The 22 seats on the Council are to be filled.

Interest continued to be high in the School Committee race, however, where the original list of seven candidates whose nominations are in order remained unchanged, the entire field going to the post for the three four-year terms at stake in November.

A complete list of the candidates and the office they seek follows:

School Committee

John R. Buckley, Otis A. Hood, *Clement A. Norton, Joseph Lee, Daniel J. McDevitt, Irving Seigel, *Joseph C. White, *Joseph C. White.

City Council

Ward 1—*James S Coffey.
Ward 2—*Michael Leo Kinsella.
Ward 3—Robert B. DiFruscio, Edward McLaughlin, *Joseph Russo, John I. Fitzgerald, Edward Lowell Davis.
Ward 4—*Perlie Dyar Chase.
Ward 5—James C. Bayley, Jr., *A. Frank Foster.
Ward 6—*Joseph M. Scannell, Frank Sulfaro.
Ward 7—James F. Condon, Frank J. Guaragna, Thomas Edward Fitzgerald, Elizabeth Ann Montgomery, John E. Kerrigan.
Ward 8—*William F. Hurley.
Ward 9—*Daniel F. Sullivan, Joseph W. Fitzgerald.
Ward 10—William Shea, *William A. Carey.
Ward 11—*Matthew F. Hanley, William A. Moriarty.
Ward 12—*Charles I. Taylor, Joseph Riceman, Samuel Alpert.
Ward 13—*Thomas J. Hannon, Jr.
Ward 14—*Isadore H. Y. Muchnick, Harry L. Silva.
Ward 15—*John B. Kelly, Henry Russell Carney.
Ward 16—John J. Beades, *Philip Austin Fish.
Ward 17—William Joseph Keenan, *John C. Wickes, John F. Bradley, Coleman E. Kelly, John Hubert McLaughlin.
Ward 18—George N. Gagnon, Francis A. Curtin, *James J. Goode, Jr., Alfred Gross, Laurence J. Hunter.
Ward 19—Thomas L. McCormack, William J. Kelley, Jr., John P. White, Robert J. Sullivan.
Ward 20—Walter D. Bryan, Elias J. Michael, George M. Doyle, Eric A. Nelson, Thomas G. J. Shannon.
Ward 21—Edmund V. Lane, *William F. Dwyer, Eva B. Kenefick, Frank E. Berman.
Ward 22—Michael J. Cunniff, John Michael Sweeney, Albert B. Barrett, *Maurice H. Sullivan.
*Denotes incumbent

Carr Is Appointed On Wage Committee

Appointment of Frederick W. Carr, labor expert of The Christian Science Monitor, as a public representative on the Communication, Utilities and Miscellaneous Transportation Industries Committee to recommend a minimum hourly wage rate was announced recently by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

Mr. Carr is one of the five public members of the 15-man committee which will meet in New York City on Oct. 22 to recommend a minimum wage rate. The Committee, headed by Elmer F. Andrews, first Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, is equally divided as to public, labor and industry representatives.

Women to Boost WAC Recruiting

A group of more than 1,000 of the leading women of Massachusetts will meet tomorrow at the State House as Governor Saltonstall's special committee to aid in the WAC recruiting drive.

Feature of this first meeting of the Governor's committee will be the induction of the first group of women to form the nucleus of the Massachusetts unit in the WAC. Miss Mary H. Ward, commanding officer of the Women's Defense Corps, is co-chairman with Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler, Republican member of the House of Representatives from Needham.

Representative Florence E. Cook, (D) of Boston, is chairman of the headquarters group of the Committee. Mrs. Cook became a member of the Legislature last year in place of her husband, who is now serving with the armed forces in the Pacific.

The women whom Governor Saltonstall has invited to serve on this special committee are leaders in their several communities, and include clubwomen, legislators, and other civic leaders, it was understood. The drive aims at recruiting 3,000 Wacs to make up the State's own unit.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

"Early American Furniture" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Hayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

George Wheeler, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Concord, in Veterans' Building, Walden Street, at 8 p. m.

Friday

"Modern Lithographs" is the subject of a lecture by Miss Maginnis to be given in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Thursday morning. Light winds tonight.

Southwestern Maine: Slightly warmer in north portion tonight and Thursday morning.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Slightly warmer tonight and Thursday morning.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued cool tonight and Thursday morning with frost tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:06 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 5:48 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.

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President Praises Field Service Work

Endorsement by President Roosevelt of the work of the American Field Service was expressed today in a letter just made public. The President wrote to Stephen Galatti, Director General of the organization:

"Almost four years ago, well before the United States entered the present war, the American Field Service reviewed its impressive record of 1914 to 1918, reorganized its forces, and began again the work of sending a corps of young Americans overseas to operate ambulances in war areas. Since the reorganization of the service on Sept. 29, 1939, its men have seen bitter action and worked under heavy fire, always with valor, beside the forces of the French and British. Serving voluntarily and largely at their own expense, they have saved thousands upon thousands of lives that the allied forces might grow larger and stronger and that the day of victory might be hastened.

"As these men approach the fourth anniversary of their service in this war, I wish to congratulate them, to thank them, and to give expression to the admiration in which they are held by our people. "In serving our allies, they serve America."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meat; Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "D" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid with stamps "C." Both expire Oct. 30.

Oct. 10—Brown "E" stamps become valid; Oct. 17—Brown "F" stamps become valid. All expire on Oct. 30.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Canned Goods—Oct. 20—Blue stamps, "U," "V," and "W" expire. Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y" and "Z" stamps will expire.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 80 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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World Economic Plan Urged by I. L. O. Head

Continued from Page 1

the successive economic crises of the interwar years.

"The United Nations have begun to plan the way in which the necessary order can be introduced into the world's economic life, and the instruments through which that order may be maintained.

"We have had the refugee Conference at Bermuda, the Food and Agriculture Conference at Hot Springs. Negotiations concerning the regulation of currency questions are in progress, and other elements in the world's financial and economic structure are being carefully studied with a view to international agreements. The United Nations Relief Administration is about to be constituted by a formal act. The International Labor Organization is in being with nearly 25 years of experience in its task.

"In the effective and proper functioning of all such agreements and instruments Labor is vitally concerned. Many of them will have a highly technical character, but they all need to be guided and inspired by the social objectives which the United Nations have set in the forefront of their program.

General Picture

"Thus, the general picture of what has been called reconstruction is becoming steadily clearer: it has two panels, the one a series of national measures taken in or by each nation and which, while possessing a certain general pattern, will show diversity corresponding to different needs, circumstances, and industrial methods and traditions; the other, a series of international measures providing that unity of order without which national measures would fail of their effect.

"Neither can succeed alone. The success of one set of measures is dependent on the success of the other, and vice versa.

"At some time there will no doubt be an over all Conference to co-ordinate the operations of the various international bodies, but no such Conference seems yet to be envisaged. It will be the roof to be put on the structure when it is more or less complete.

"Meanwhile the different international agencies will be working in contact with one another, discovering where their problems are inter-related and taking practical account of any question which require to be adjusted between them.

"In these circumstances, the International Labor Organization takes on an added importance for organized labor. Not only will it have its own field to cover, but it may be hoped that it will succeed in instituting effective methods of liaison with these other international agencies and thereby be able to watch constantly the social implications of the measures they may propose or undertake."

Plea to such labor organizations as decline to take Negroes and other minority groups into membership, to accord them full union status, was made at the convention by Monsignor Francis J. Haas, retiring chairman of the President's Fair Employment Committee, who is Bishop-elect of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Lewis Proposal

To revert to John L. Lewis, the last proposal that Mr. Lewis made to the A. F. of L. was that it accept the Lewis organization as is, and when back within the Federation work out the problem of jurisdictional conflicts.

If only the coal miners were involved, that would apparently not be so difficult, but during the past six or seven years Mr. Lewis has developed in the unique "District 50" of the miners a curious wing which is not confined to any single industry but organizes workers in a broad miscellaneous field. It has even tried to enlist dairy farmers as well as railroad workers.

So extensive is the duplication of union organization involved and so much at variance with the constitution of the A. F. of L. that the manner of adjustment offers a puzzle. The A. F. of L. constitution reads:

"Sec. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions. . . ."

Ickes Says Strikes Have Cost 3,900,000 Tons of Anthracite

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Solid Fuels Administrator Ickes informed New England House members today that last spring's coal strikes had resulted in the loss of 3,900,000 tons of anthracite, or nearly two-thirds of the hard coal normally consumed in New England annually.

"Despite the fact that efforts have been and are being made to increase the production of anthracite, it still appears that the supply of this fuel is likely to be insufficient to meet anticipated demands," Mr. Ickes wrote Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, and 17 other New England Aepresentatives who had sent a letter asking for full facts on the anthracite outlook for this winter.

The total anthracite moving into New England states during the last coal-burning year was 5,843,000 tons, Mr. Ickes said as an illustration of "the seriousness of this loss" of tonnage due to the strike.

"This lost production, however, is not the only important reason for our present problem," said Mr. Ickes. "Another important reason is the absorption of experienced miners into the armed services and the lack of replacements. The situation is critical.

"I am doing everything within my power to prevent any further interruption in the production of anthracite and to provide for the conservation and equitable distribution of the available supply during the coming winter."

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"Trim" . . . one of Walsh's famous Arch Lock shoes . . . is made to give you "restful walking" and all-over foot comfort for your work, play or dress activities.

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Advisory Service Set Up For Small N. H. Plants

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 6—The Federal Smaller War Plants Corporation has established a technical advisory service to serve small plants in New Hampshire. The office in Manchester has a full time technical advisory consultant. The service will put at the disposal of the small manufacturer who requires technical research in the solution of production problems information drawn from government agencies, trade associations, technical and scientific organizations, technical magazine editors, and the research laboratories of educational institutions and private industry. Only where necessary will industries be referred to commercial testing laboratories or professional service organizations. Otherwise, the service will be free.

Storing Urged

Agricultural leaders are urging New Hampshire residents with proper storage facilities to buy up various farm products of which surpluses now exist and keep them for winter use. It is pointed out that this will mean plenty of these foods for New Hampshire this winter, prevent their flow out of the State, and ease the burden on large storage units.

It is pointed out that sufficient quantities of good grade apples are available in the State during the harvest season, but if not purchased are moved out of the State. Storage of potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables, under proper conditions, is also being advocated.

Costly Salvage

A salvage project is being carried out in New Hampshire in spite of the fact that it will be a financial flop. The Boston and Maine Railroad has no further use for a 480-ton steel bridge in the town of Hudson. So the railroad has turned the bridge over to the State Salvage division. The steel is worth a maximum of $14 per ton.

A Manchester firm agreed to rip the bridge down and get it on its way to steel mills for $37 a ton. The mills need the steel so arrangements have been made with the Federal Metals Reserve division to subsidize the bridge demolition project. The steel will be used for war purposes even though it means a loss of money to the Government.

Homemade Railroad

Elbert Smith of Lempster, New Hampshire, has solved a logging labor problem. He built a 527-foot-long logging railroad from a 40-acre lumber lot to his own back yard. The rail and cribbing was made of lumber. He made the railroad car himself and a winch provides the necessary locomotion to pull the log-loaded car from the lumber yard to Mr. Smith's back yard. The out-of-pocket expenditure for the logging railroad was $25 and with it Mr. Smith can bring a half-cord of wood out of the woods in a single trip. It takes about eight minutes to transport a half cord load over the 527-foot railroad line.

Tax Rate Drops

New Hampshire's average property tax for this year is $30.30 per $1,000 of assessed valuation, which represents a $2 drop from last year, according to the State Tax Commission. This year's average rate, according to the Commission, is the lowest since 1934. The Commission declares that "this gratifying reduction is brought about by an increase in valuations from $571,451,500 in 1942 to $576,892,200 for the year, and a reduction in property taxes from $18,476,000 last year to $17,473,900 for 1943."

Bridges Boomed

Word reaching here has it that New Hampshire's Republican Senator Styles Bridges again is being boomed for the Republican Presidential nomination as was the case four years ago. The first Bridges for President club has been organized at Glendale, Long Island. The President of the club is Theodore L. Weigand and the Secretary Mary M. Darcy.

The club has informed Senator Bridges that "following much careful investigation and deliberation, we have found that you meet with all qualifications for the highest position in the land, and so therefore we have banded together under the title Bridges for President Club of New York, to work diligently to bring about your nomination and election as President."

Oleomargarines

A Federal law requiring public caterers to pay an $800 fee if they mix coloring into oleomargarines is working a hardship in these days of butter shortages, accorling to Charles D. Howard, director of the State division of chemistry and sanitation. Mr. Howard says the law is all right when there is sufficent butter. But because of the fee restaurants, hotels, school dining rooms and other public eating places must have butterless days when they cannot obtain butter. And the laws of New Hampshire also provide that oleomargarine cannot be served without the place of business prominently displaying a placard telling customers that oleomargarine is served. It is also a violation of the law to use uncolored substitutes as spreads for sandwiches.

5 Bay State Renominations In Mayorships

Five Massachusetts Mayors were renominated in eight municipal primaries staged yesterday. They included Mayors Frank E. Lewis of Everett, Oscar R. Anderholm of Gardner, Michael T. Cronin of Marlboro, Alice D. Burke of Westfield, only Massachusetts woman Mayor, and William A. Bennett of Worcester.

Results in the primaries are:

Everett

Mayor Lewis was nominated for a fifth term in yesterday's contest, leading a five-man field. His election opponent will be Representative Lawrence H. Davis. The vote totals were Mayor Lewis 2,881, Representative Davis 1,147, Ralph E. Hughes 1,093, Representative Frank C. Harrington 1,079, and James F. Sheehan 422.

John Francis Riley and J. Earle Townshend were chosen nominees for Alderman-at-Large, and Margaret F. Walsh was renominated for School Committeeman-at-Large, and Albert H. Winsor was nominated. In Ward 2 Chester F. Smith and William V. Menza are the Ward Alderman nominees, while in Ward 6 the nominees are James F. Reynolds and George W. Fitzgerald.

In Ward 3 William T. Harrington, Jr., and Fred Emerson Fawcett are the Ward School Committeeman nominees.

Medford

Representative Walter E. Lawrence defeated Representative Robert P. Campbell for the Republican nomination for Mayor, 2,877 to 1,575, while Representative Michael F. Skerry, with 1,997 votes, gained the Democratic nomination over John F. Burke who polled 1,423 votes.

Republican nominees for four Alderman-at-Large posts are Howard F. Alden and James J. MacDonald, renominated, James W. Prior and Ward Cramer, while the Democratic nominees are Frederick T. McDermott renominated, George Cataldo, William S. Clifford, and Robert Mullis.

Ward Aldermen nominees: Ward 1, Republican, none; Democratic, Patrick J. Skerry; Ward 2, Republican and Democratic, Earle Macklin, renominated; Ward 3, Republican, Norman W. Baxter, Democratic, Thomas W. Toomey; Ward 4, Republican, Frank Wheaton, Democratic, Patrick Peehan; Ward 5, Republican, Carl Erickson, Democratic, Arthur Dello-russo; Ward 6, Republican, Bradley P. Howes, renominated, Democratic, none; Ward 7, Republican none, Democratic Acting Mayor George L. Callahan.

School Committee nominees: Ward 1, Republican Thomas R. Peaslee, Democratic, Margaret Nicholson; Ward 2, Republican, Stanley L. Black, Democratic, Thomas Walsh; Ward 3, Republican, James H. Harris, Democratic, none; Ward 4, Republican, James W. Norton (on stickers), Democratic, Charles W. Coughlin; Ward 6, Republican, Robert W. Singleton, Democratic, Albert L. Carter (on stickers).

Somerville

Dr. G. Edward Bradley gained the highest vote in the mayoral contest. His election opponent will be Representative Paul A. McCarthy. Mr. Bradley's winning total was 8,856 while Representative McCarthy polled 4,912 votes. The third man, Representative Allan Roy Kingston, received 3,769 votes.

The Alderman-at-Large nominees for four positions are Acting Mayor Harold A. Palmer, 7,935; Edward T. Brady, 4,951; Edward F. Moynihan, 4,889; Leonard E. Tibbetts, 4,743; Margaret R. Stackpole, 4,696; Henry T. Murray, Jr., 4,649; Eugene McCarthy, 3,022; John E. Whiting, 2,960.

Ward Alderman: Ward 1, Wesley A. Moran, renominated, and Francis J. Stanford; Ward 2, James F. Hall, renominated, and George J. Moran; Ward 3, William J. Melley, renominated, and Thomas F. Pickett; Ward 4, Edith L. Hurd and Aldo F. Ghiloni; Ward 5, Carroll N. Faulkner and John L. Carroll; Ward 6, Raymond I. Reynolds and John F. Foster, Jr.; Ward 7, David S. McEvoy, Jr., and Agnes E. Fiohock.

School Committee nominees: Ward 4, Milton B. Bradley and Earle W. Landry; Ward 7, Thomas J. Burke and Morton J. Thorburn.

Worcester

Mayor Bennett was nominated for his fourth two-year term, defeating Alderman Philip M. Morgan and Frank Philbin for the Republican nomination. The vote totals were, Mayor Bennett 10,744; Mr. Morgan 7,531 and Mr. Philbin 271. Senator Charles F. Jeff Sullivan won the Democratic mayoral nomination, defeating William J. Killeen 5,568 votes to 3,488.

Springfield

Incomplete returns showed J. Albin Anderson, Acting Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen, the winner of the Republican nomination for Mayor, defeating Richard B. Anderson and Roy Chapin. Similar returns gave Representative Philip Markley the Democratic mayoral nomination over Edward Block. City Treasurer George W. Rice was unopposed for both party Treasurership nominations.

Marlboro

Mayor Cronin was renominated when he polled three times the combined vote of his two primary opponents. The returns gave the Mayor 2,097 votes, Arthur J. Rougeau, the other nominee, 501 and Charles C. Murdock 264.

Westfield

Mayor Burke gained nomination for her third term, gaining 1,293 votes, while the other nominee, Arthur B. Long, polled 1,072. The third candidate received 778 votes.

Gardner

Mayor Oscar R. Anderholm was nominated for his second term, polling 2,044 votes. His opponent in the election will be Linus Allain who received 657 votes, while the third candidate in the field, former Mayor Fred E. Perry, received 494 votes.

Servicemen Centers Aided

By a Staff Photographer

Scrap Salvage Revenue Distributed

Mayor Tobin presents checks of $1,000 each to representatives of the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army on behalf of the Boston Salvage Committee. The funds, derived from the proceeds of scrap sales, will be used to maintain servicemen's centers. From the left, standing, the Mayor, and Herbert B. Ehrmann of the Jewish Welfare Board; seated, Judge Frank W. Tomasello of the Knights of Columbus and Col. R. F. Stretton of the Salvation Army.

Committee of Thousand Urges Speedy Plans for Sound Peace

Full co-operation between the United States, Russia, China, Great Britain, and other peace-loving nations was termed imperative today by the Massachusetts Committee of One Thousand in a resolution wired to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Warning that the shortening of the war and the saving of thousands of lives hinged on the United Nations' ability to resist enemy attempts to sow dissension among them, the resolution stressed the immediate need for bold statesmanship if the seeds of World War III are not to be sown by the events of the next few weeks.

Some Signers of Resolve

Among the signers of the resolution were Henry B. Cabot, Chairman of the Committee of One Thousand, Dr. James Finney Baxter, III, President of Williams College, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard University, the Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., of Weston College, Henry I. Harriman, Arthur E. Whittemore, Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, Walter W. Cenerazzo, Herbert B. Ehrmann, William Emerson, Prof. John J. Mahoney of Boston University, Representative Stuart Rand (R) of Boston, Thomas H. Mahoney, the Rt. Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam, Representative Henry L. Shattuck (R) of Boston, Charles M. Storey, and Mayo A. Shattuck, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

The Committee of One Thousand was formed this past summer to "mobilize all citizens of whatever party or creed who believe that the United States, in the interest of its own people, should now declare and hereafter pursue an active policy for a peace founded on justice and maintained by the firm and concerted action of all peace-loving nations"

The resolution follows:

We hold the following propositions to be fundamental to the establishment and maintenance of a just and lasting peace, and believe that it is supremely important that the firm adherence of United States to these propositions be made manifest now.

We make this statement in the belief that public expression of these and like views will strengthen the hands of our State Department in conveying the intent and resolution of the men and women of America to those in other countries who must base their own national decisions on their judgment of our willingness to co-operate.

We recognize that the immediate responsibility must be assumed by those who represent us officially and who possess that fuller information which is the prerequisite of wise action. We speak, nevertheless, because the issues before the coming tri-partite conference concern the lives and liberties of ourselves and our children and the fate of our country. We uphold those who speak for the desires and hopes of the vast majority of the people of the United States.

1. The cause of lasting peace will best be served by the joint action of China, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and the United States, and as soon as may be, the other peace-loving nations great and small. For such wider collaboration a policy based merely on limited alliances is an inadequate substitute, tending to foster opposing alliances with a concomitant risk of war.

2. The growing momentum of the war against Germany presents a unique opportunity for the principal United Nations to meet and plan both for victory, and for a sound peace. They can and should meet as uncommitted equals who respect one another's achievements, needs, and aspirations.

Great Admiration

3. The American people have unbounded admiration for the successful resistance of Russia and Great Britain to Germany and of China to Japan, and a keen realization of the sacrifices which each has made in lives, property and human suffering. They recognize that Russia's great part in the forthcoming defeat of Germany and her position as Germany's continental neighbor entitle her views on the problems of Central and Eastern Europe to special consideration. They believe that like consideration is to be expected for the special situation of each of the other nations, including the United States.

4. It is unsound in our own interest that we should develop a special policy in relation to Soviet Russia because of ideological differences. Their world positions, their common desire for security and internal development, their reciprocal resources and need for mutual trade create a community of interests between the two countries and should be given full weight in free negotiation.

5. Whatever the differences of policy among the United Nations, there is sufficient common ground on which they can stand and work together and on which they can reconcile their several national interests.

6. The character of postwar governments will have an important bearing on the prospects of a lasting peace. Sensing this, the great majority of the people of this country prefer that their government should, wherever possible, associate itself with those within enemy or conquered countries who have resisted the regimes against which we fight or who have suffered from their oppression.

7. The immense benefits of unity—a shortened war, the saving of lives, a just and enduring peace, collaboration among nations for the welfare of their peoples—require that all concerned stand ready to make substantial concessions in lesser matters in order to attain this goal.

Germany's only remaining hope is to sow dissension among the Allies and their friends. The extent to which Germany would profit and we would suffer by such dissension is sufficient proof that we should adopt the policies stated or implied in the foregoing propositions.

We believe that the events of the next few weeks or months may well determine whether we shall drift into a third world war or by bold statesmanship, wise understanding, and firm solidarity of action lay the foundations of a lasting peace. We desire that the earnest and resolute purpose of the American people at this juncture stand clearly revealed to all the world.

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6 P.M. WEEI

IRVING T. McDONALD

New England's favorite interpreter of the day's developments. A program brought to you by BOIT, DALTON & CHURCH

Women Needed for Bay State Farms

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Women are still urgently needed to relieve the labor shortage on farms, Mrs. Miriam B. Lawrence, Assistant Director of the Women's Land Army for Massachusetts, declared today.

How well those who have joined the WLA are doing their patriotic jobs is reiterated in letter after letter that comes to Mrs. Lawrence's recruiting desk at 9 Beacon Street. From Framingham this week came a dairyman's report that "Lois is doing a fine job. We really don't known how we'd get along without her." Wrote Lois, happy in her work and farm home, "I never knew how much it takes to get a glass of milk."

Just this morning Mrs. Lawrence received a letter from a New Hampshire poultryman telling her, "Ann certainly will be a very welcome person on this farm. She will be a big help to my daughters and myself, who have more than we possibly can do to keep this poultry farm producing."

To save poultry, eggs and milk from being "ploughed under," more women and older girls are needed. Training courses are now open at different agricultural schools.

Rationed Fashions

Members of the Newtonville Woman's Club yesterday enjoyed a talk on "Rationed Fashions" by Avant, stylist formerly of Hollywood. According to Avant, the well-dressed woman in wartime will wear a reversible suit for morning, a basic dress with diversified accessories for afternoon, a dramatic short dinner dress or a willowslim evening suit for after-dark festivities, very small hats, and large bags.

She illustrated her thesis with an outfit of her own designing, which consisted of a reversible wool jacket, black on one side, American beauty on the other, a short black skirt, a long black skirt, a short American beauty skirt, and a basic one-piece dress of black silk crepe. The blouse of the dress served as the blouse of the suit. Yes, she wore the suit skirt right over the one-piece dress. A variety of accessories completed her versatile wardrobe.

A truly "basic" dress, Avant emphasized, must be so simple in line that friends do not recognize it when it appears beneath different accessories. She does not consider as "basic," dresses which have side drapery, unusual necklines, or other details that would be unmistakable no matter what the accessories worn with them.

According to Miss Estelle Marsh, President, the Newtonville Club has taken in 61 new members since the opening last month for its sixtieth year. A collection was taken yesterday for the Club's annual Children's Christmas Party, of which Miss Marion Bassett is chairman. Mrs. Walter F. Burt, Education Chairman, announced that the first of a series of book reviews by Alice Dixon Bond will be held at the Clubhouse this Friday at 10 a. m., and Mrs. Ralph Conant, Chairman of International Relations, reminded members that Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor's lectures on "World Affairs" would begin on Oct. 14 at 10 a. m.

Women's Activities

Meeting Tomorrow

Harvard Woman's Club of Boston—Miss Alice C. Lloyd, Dean of Women at the University of Michigan, will speak on "War Challenges the College Woman" at the Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m. Mrs. James J. Hepburn will preside and Mrs. Ralph P. Kent will introduce the speaker.

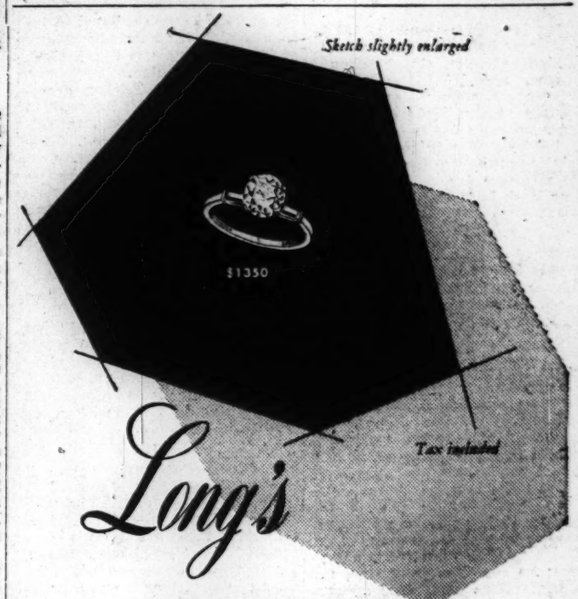
Newton Women's Christian Temperance Union—The public is invited to hear a talk on "Christian Temperance" by the Rev. Charles O. Farrar at the Newton Center Baptist Parish House, 848 Beacon Street, at 2:30 p. m.

D. A. R.—Members of the Board of the Paul Revere Chapter will meet at 9 a. m. at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols, Regent, presiding. Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, former Registrar General, will address the Chapter previous to luncheon at 1 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Arthur Fiedler, Director of the Boston Pops Orchestra, and Mrs. Fiedler will be honor guests at a luncheon at 1 o'clock, following which Mr. Fiedler will discuss "Some Phases of Music in Wartime." Mrs. Edward P. Furber is chairman of the affair.

George W. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will be guest speaker at the monthly dinner meeting of the Anna C. Bird Department of the Club at 6:15 o'clock. This Department is planning a Columbus Day dance for officers of the armed services, to be held in the ballroom Oct. 9 at 8:30 p. m. Mrs. J. Willis Currier is general chairman.

Sketch slightly enlarged



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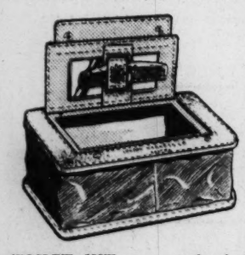

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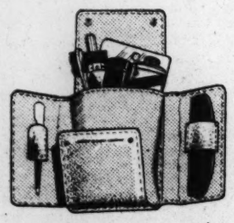

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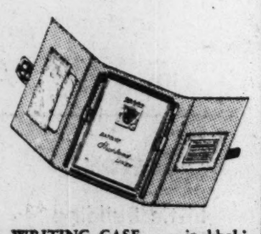

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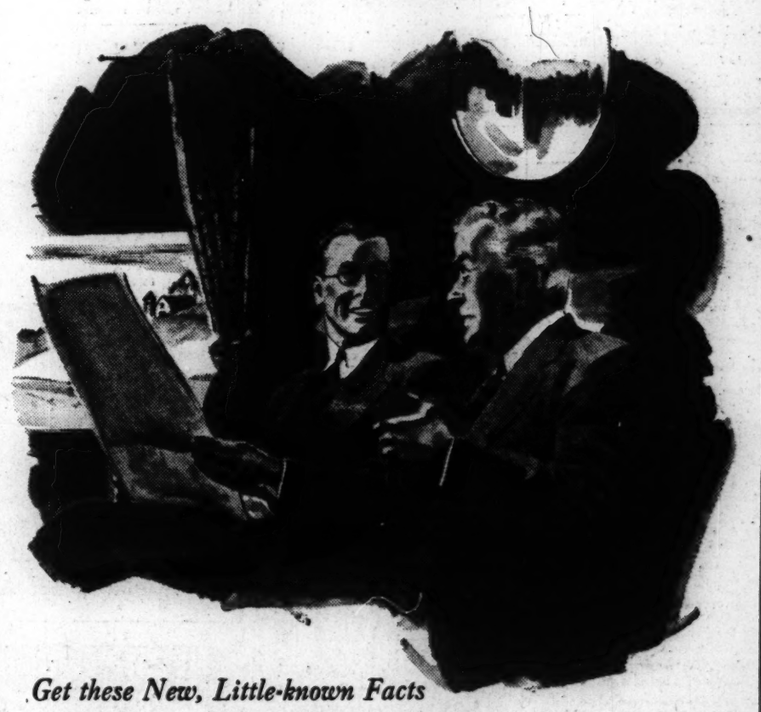
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Long-Neglected Art Found—'Phantom of Opera'

Boston Museum Shows Work Of Bunker, Painter of '80's

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has done a fine service to American art history by bringing into the light the painter and teacher, Dennis Miller Bunker. Here was an artist whose career was cut short before he was 30 years old, and who left a repertoire of pictures showing a skill and perceptiveness not easily matched among his fellow Americans. He was a friend and colleague of John Singer Sargent, who was already surpassed in imaginative vigor by the young Dennis Bunker.

So close do some of his pictures come in sensibility to the Frenchmen, Manet, Degas, and the Impressionists, that Bunker would, had he been a Frenchman, have been accorded a warm reception and a worthy position in the history of that land. It is with earnestness and conviction that the Boston Museum strives tardily to re-establish his due rank.

Dennis Miller Bunker (1861-1890) was born in New York. He studied at the Art Students' League, and later in Paris at Julien's Academy and with Gérome at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He came to Boston in 1885 to be instructor in drawing and painting at the Cowles Art School. He returned for a brief stay in New York in 1889.

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The pictures exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts were done largely in the Boston period. The landscapes treat themes familiar to us, particularly a group of the meadowlands of Marshfield, where he spent two summers in the company of the composer, Charles Martin Loeffler.

Those who sat for Dennis Bunker were portrayed in a probing, dignified manner. The pictures are executed with sound workmanship, delicacy of surface, and a fine regard for textural variations.

But there is more than a satisfactory representation after the manner of the genteel tradition, for Bunker possessed a feeling for the structural design implicit in a likeness; he could, after heeding the considerations of surface appearance, stress or restrain, accentuate or play down elements of form so that the picture was strengthened in expressiveness. Those transcendent capacities were not within the scope of Sargent, although it was just such penetration that elevated Thomas Eakins above the average portraitist.

The pictures of George Augustus Gardner and Miss Olga Gardner are superb specimens, which should be placed among the noteworthy achievements in the history of American portraiture. Other portraits which were made by the artist in his brief career and bear the marks of his superior gift are those of "Miss Ann Page," "The Artist's Wife," the "Self-Portrait," and "The Mirror."

There are other pictures of people, some showing that the artist possessed in common with fellow Americans an interest in genre. But while he could paint objects, he was no mere fact finder; he tried to subordinate the nominal detail to the structrual whole. "Reading Aloud" is a touching family group, anticipating the "Interiors" painted by Edmund Tarbell, Frank Benson and William Paxton.

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The landscapes reveal another feature of Bunker's talent, an interest in translating with a telling, summary brush the typical character of pasture and meadow, brook and marshland, field and forest. He seems to have acquired the modern French interest in total effect, in the transitory nature of things. His palette was limited, but freshly handled.

Small pictures, sketches, drawings give us a view of the artist in informal moments, backstage, feeling his way towards an idea. "Kenneth Crawford" is a handsome little study which reveals the fascination Degas held for the artist. The drawings reveal a sound and forceful draughtsman. A group of preparatory sketches indicate the manner in which he embarked upon a larger enterprise, a mural decoration. That project never materialized.

The Dennis Bunker exhibition gives us an opportunity to rediscover an American artist. In revaluation of American art history, such a discovery is heartening. Hitherto we have held our native talents at far too low an estimate.

Soldier Show Stays

A second week is scheduled at the Metropolitan for the film version of "This Is the Army." The picture, which has been photographed in Technicolor, has a lengthy prologue going back to the days of World War I, and a backstage story has been written around the original stage show. George Murphy and various screen stars participate in the added material, and Irving Berlin appears on the screen to sing "Oh, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning."

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Leslie Howard's 'Spitfire'

Beginning Thursday the feature film at the RKO will be "Spitfire," which Leslie Howard produced and directed and in which he starred. David Niven and RAF pilots assisted in the preparations. On the stage will be Johnnie Long and his orchestra.

Courtesy, Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Self-Portrait by Dennis Miller Bunker

Incoming Films for Boston

New films are scheduled for this week at the Keith Memorial and the State and Orpheum. Current programs are continuing at the Metropolitan and the Paramount and Fenway. At the Keith Memorial, where Tuesday seems to be established as the opening day, a new Technicolor version of "The Phantom of the Opera" and a comedy called "Prairie Chickens" arrived on the screen Tuesday. The State and Orpheum will bring in their new program Thursday.

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'Salute to Marines'

Wallace Beery and Fay Bainter head the cast in "Salute to the Marines," coming to the two Loew houses. He plays the part of a veteran in the Marines who decides to retire after years of service, and she does the role of his wife. The setting is the Philippines at the time of the outbreak of war with Japan. The cast includes Reginald Owen, Keye Luke, Ray Collins, Marilyn Maxwell, and William Lundigan.

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French Film Premiere

"The Heart of a Nation," described as a cavalcade of French life, will have its New England premiere Sunday at the Exeter. The film, which was completed in France a few days before the Nazi invasion, was directed by Julien Duvivier, who is now in Hollywood, and has a prologue spoken by Charles Boyer. The players include Raimu, Michele Morgan, Suzy Prim, Louis Jouvet, and Lucien Nat. Among them they set the chronicle of the Froment family of Montmartre, the pleasant family life that they have known, and the three German invasions they have endured.

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'Wintertime' Continues

A second week is announced at the Paramount and Fenway for "Wintertime," Sonja Henie's new film. The cast includes Jack Oakie, Carole Landis, Cesar Romero, Cornel Wilde, S. Z. Sakall, and Woody Herman and his orchestra. The companion feature is "The Gorilla Man," featuring John Loder and Ruth Ford.

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At the Esquire

"Frontier Bad Men," a western featuring Diana Barrymore, Robert Paige, Lon Chaney, Leo Carrillo, and Noah Beery, Jr., will be seen starting Friday at the Esquire. The other feature on the program will be "The Falcon in Danger."

Nelson Eddy, Claude Rains In New Film

Universal has made a gorgeous Technicolor spectacle out of "The Phantom of the Opera," the chiller-diller in which Lon Chaney once starred. Claude Rains is now the violinist of the Paris Opera orchestra who becomes deranged. Nelson Eddy is starred as the most important male singer, and Susanna Foster has the part of the ambitious girl whose career the violinist tries to further without her knowledge.

As the story works out in the new version by Eric Taylor and Samuel Hoffenstein, now at the Keith Memorial, the film becomes predominantly musical in interest, and offers some of the finest operatic interludes yet done on the screen. The work of the principals, the chorus, and the orchestra all are of first-rate quality for this sort of presentation. A part of the third act of "Martha" is presented, together with a French opera sketch based on Chopin themes, a Russian opera sketch based on Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, and "Lullaby of the Bells," together with a piano concerto based upon it. Both the two latter pieces are composed by Edward Ward.

Nelson Eddy, perhaps, has never appeared to better advantage in the films than in "The Phantom of the Opera." He sings with authority, fire, good voice, and a new freedom. He acts the part of a singer in love with an operatic beginner, Christine Dubois (played by Susanna Foster). The story requires him to participate in a sort of Alphonse-Gaston act with a police inspector, Raoul de Chagney, a rival for Christine's affections. Each of these gentlemen seeks to have the other take precedence when they approach a door together; that sort of humor. Edgar Barrier makes a real impression as the inspector.

Miss Foster is dazzling in her blonde beauty and youth and her singing is noteworthy under the demands of a score that would tax the resources of a much more experienced performer. She looks at all times the part of the girl who is admired by a man much older than herself, and it is only in the expressiveness of her speaking voice that one could look for further development. Technicolor has served her well. She photographs beautifully in every one of the several lovely costumes that have been designed for her.

The altered viewpoint of the new edition places less emphasis upon horror than the old version. Claude Rains depicts well the benevolence of the violinist's interest in the débutante, and indicates sufficiently the terror of the man when his face is disfigured.

There is a large and capable supporting cast, including Fritz Leiber of Shakespearean repute, J. Edward Bromberg, Rosina Galli, Jane Farrar, Frank Puglia, Hans Herbert, Hume Cronyn, and Fritz Feld. Arthur Lubin directed, William Wymetal supervised the opera sequences, Edward Ward directed the music, Hal Mohr was the photographer, William Tyroler directed the choruses, and George Waggner was the producer.

'Stormy Weather'

Bill Robinson, Lena Horne, Cab Calloway, and Dooley Wilson will be seen on the screen at the Uptown starting Thursday in the musical "Stormy Weather." The companion feature will be "Appointment in Berlin," with George Sanders and Marguerite Chapman.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 7
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—The Master Singers.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band.
6:30 p. m.—"Your Ivory Tower."
6:45 p. m.—Church In the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—"Caribbean Nights."
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me) and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

1:15 p. m.—World Series Baseball Game.
1:30 p. m.—World Series Baseball Game.
3:30 p. m.—Cedric Foster, News.
3:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:45 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music Interlude.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—L. M. Walling; J. J. Kerney.
7:30 p. m.—Hal McIntyre's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"Take-A-Card"; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—Robert A. Lovett; "Bombs."
9:30 p. m.—"Soldiers With Wings"; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes; News.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Buddy Franklin's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Front Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Song of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Eyes Front. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"; J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Ivor Moreton, Dave Kaye, Piano duets. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—Music and Commentaries. TGWA, 9.69 meg., 31 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Theater Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:30 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.63 meg., 41 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	World Series Baseball	Waltzing With You
3:15	Across Caribbean	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Game	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Music	State Dept of Education:	Pepper Young's Family.	Cedric Foster, news	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Les Brown's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:30	"A Good Parent"	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch.	Sports comments	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown; sk	"Full Speed Ahead"	The Charioteers
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	"Follies"; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	"The Melodeers"	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Boston School Committee
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	Richard Sallinger: news.
7:30	'Easy Aces,' comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns, the Arkansas	Concert Album	Lyric Theater: drama
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Norman Cloutier's Music	Traveler; Variety show	Kred Lang, news	Your Army
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sizing Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner, sketch	comedy mystery drama.	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Quiz Program; guests;	Beat the Band: Hilde-	'Take a Card': quiz with	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; news	J. C. Flippen, m. c.	garde: H. Sosnick's Or.	Wally Butterworth	Boris Goldovsky, pianist
9:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Bandwagon, Freddy Mar-	Eddie Canter; Nora Mar-	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Classical Album
9:15	Mayor of the Town	tin's Or; E. de Sylva	tin; comedy'n guest; or.	Robert A. Lovett: Bombs	The Classical Album
9:30	Jack Carson Variety	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney".	"Soldiers With Wings":	The Classical Album
9:45	Show; guests	Dance Orchestra; song.	"Mr. District Attorney"	drama; guest stars	Classical Album; news
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	Local Sports
10:15	Norwegian Music	Musical Program	Musical Knowledge	Sunny Skylar, songs	Local Sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or.	'The Symphonette,' with	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	M. Piastro, cond.	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Local Sports
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; Baseball Scores	News service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
11:15	News; news anal'sis	Harry Green's Orch.	World Peace Declaration	Buddy Franklin's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:30	Maria Kurenko;	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Concert Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orch.	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; news

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning.	Air Express Music	News; musical program.	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Band	News comment	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Breakfast Band Box	New England Fellowship:
7:45	News; war summ'ry	Musical program; songs	Spike Jones' Orchestra.	Musical Clock	religious
8:00	News of the world.	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club.	Nancy Lee; Wom's Pgm.	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news.	Newscast	Studio speaker	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Louise Morgan Int	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	Lora Lawton; sketch	News commentator	Waltz Time
10:15	American Stories	Women and the War	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ recital	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Pgm; news	"Heilpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	First Piano Quartet	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee, Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Road of Life; sketch	J. Thompson; S. Dixon	"Kick-Conga"
11:15	Second Husband; sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	Vic and Sade; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ Melodies
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News commentator	'Snow Village"; sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph	Mills Brothers, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Talk	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; Music	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Ches Gaylord, songs	"At the Console"	The Pepper Maker
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills; talk	'Window'; Music R'ndup	Italian Melodies
12:45	Our Gal Sunday; sk	Hour; music; speakers.	Marjorie Mills; talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	'Baukhage Talking,' news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	World Series Baseball	Concert Melodies
1:30	B. Flynn, news	'Good Food Buys'; music	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Game; Red Barber, Bill	Curtain Time; Theo
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; news	News service	Corum, commentators.	Carreiro, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Seth's Village Canteen.	"The Guiding Light"; sk	World Series Baseball	Melody Mystery Contest,
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef; food facts	'Love of Mary Marlin'	Game; Red Barber, Bill	Melody Mystery Contest,
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Ladies, Be Seated: quiz	'Light of the World'; sk.	Corum, commentators.	Novelty Musicale
2:45	"Pepper Young"	"Singing Stars"	Hymn recital	World Series Baseball	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin," sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Game; Red Barber, Bill	Waltzing With You
3:15	Across the Caribb'n	Gershwin's Music; Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Corum, commentators.	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Music	Studio Orch.; talks	'Pepper Young's Family'	Cedric Foster, news	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	'Help Wanted"	Studio Orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife'; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	Wom'n in H'me Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45	Treasury Parade	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	"Full Speed Ahead"	Art Jarrett's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Will Bradley's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish songs
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news.	Terry and the Pirates	News; News com'entator	News service	Sports comments
6:15	News comments	Newscast	You and the War	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Interview With a Wac	Music for Moderns, songs	Monitor World News	Boston School Committee
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Phil Saltman, pianist	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Dave Rose's Orchestra	R. Salinger, news; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces,' comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Bob Burns, the Arkansas	Concert Album	Religious program;
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Norman Cloutier's Music	Traveler; Variety show	Kred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; Frank Mor-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; C. Ruggles	'Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Royal Light Quartette
8:45	Death Valley; news	"How Must We Deal	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	With Japan After the	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	The Classical Album
9:15	teur program	War to Win the Peace?"	& Co.; Lucille Ball	Sen. Alexander Wiley	The Classical Album
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Richard Himber's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"U Tell 'Em Club'; Tom	The Classical Album
9:45	Drama; music; g'st	Dance Orchestra; songs.	Orch.; Brian Aherne.	Slater, m. c.; guests	Day's End; music
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Garv Moore; Jimmy Du-	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"The First Line"	Waltztime; music	rante; Roy Bargy's Or.	Biographical Sketches	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	"Suspense"; drama	Gertrude Lawrence; Wal-	'March of Time'; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	with Orson Welles	ter Fidgeon; soloist; or.	music; guest speakers.	Musical Roundup	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; Baseball scores	News service	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:15	News; News anal'sis	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk.	Ran Wilde's Orch.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
11:30	Yom Kippur; Henry	Fishermen's Program	Music of the New World:	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	A. Wallace; Music	Les Brown's Orch.; news	"Caribbean Crossroads"	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Day's End; news

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial—"Another Love Story," comedy by Frederick Lonsdale. Starring Roland Young and Margaret Lindsay. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Plymouth—"Kiss and Tell," comedy by E. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Harry," by Thomas Job. Starring Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 2:40, 6:08, 9:15. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:15, 4:40, 7:50.
Exeter—News. 2, 5, 8. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.
Fenway—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster, Claude Rains, Edgar Barrier. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers. 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.
Kenmore—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 4:50, 8.
Majestic—"Always a Bridesmaid," the Andrews Sisters. Stage Shows: 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.
Metropolitan—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith, Charles Butterworth. 10 a. m., 12:15, 2:30, 4:45, 7, 9:15.
Modern—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.
Orpheum: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Dangerous Blonde," Edmund Lowe, Evelyn Keyes. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.
Paramount—"Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:25.
RKO-Boston—"Gals, Incorporated," Harriet Hilliard, Leon Errol, Grace McDonald. 11 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:45, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:25, 9:15.
Scollay—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Hoosier Holiday." Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.
South Station Theater—"Don't Hook Now," "Broadway to Dimout," "Passing Parade," "Speaking of Animals," "All-American Band," "Kennedy the Great." Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous.
State—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "Dangerous Blonde," Evelyn Keyes, Edmund Lowe. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.
Telepix — "Broadway Night Life." "Jiu-jitsu for Women," "Music by Nathaniel Shilkret," "Lake Placid," "John Nesbitt Oddity," "Popeye," "Aztecs of Mexico with Fitzpatrick," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg. 1:20, 4:35, 7:55. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:33, 5:50, 9:07.
Washington Street Olympia—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:25, 9:05. "Hoosier Holiday," Dale Evans. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 7:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45. Allston: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Coney Island," Betty Grable. "The Mysterious Doctor."
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn," Max Bear, William Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 5:00.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.
Coolidge Corner: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Jinx Falkenburg, Joan Davis.
Cleveland Circle: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. Continuous 2-11.
University: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, M. Chapman. "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, R. Fraser.
Codman Square: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT — Capitol: "The Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. 3:09, 8:44. "Get Going," Robert Paige. 2:08, 7:38.
Park: "Coney Island," Bette Grable, George Montgomery. "The Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarsich.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. "First Comes Courage," Brian Aherne. 1:30, 5:45.
Hyde Park: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell, Myrna Loy. "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon, Rosalind Russell. 1:30. Continuous 7-11.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. 2:18, 8.
MALDEN — Granada: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 2:46, 6:04, 9:22. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George. 1:30, 4:48, 8:06.
Mystic: "Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Elsa Lanchester. 2:15, 6:35. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, Marguerite Chapman. 3:25, 7, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 2:40, 8:40. "Saludos Amigos." 1:52, 7:52.
Orpheum: "Two Tickets to London," Alan Curtis, Michele Morgan. 2:15, 8. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 9:25.
Strand: "Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 3:55, 9:35. "Assignment in Britany," Susan Peters. 1:55, 8.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. "Alaska Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 6:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Constant Nymph," Joan Fontaine, Charles Boyer. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 6:45.
Fellsway: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Mister Big," Gloria Jean.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Stage Door Canteen," all-star cast. Selected sports.
NATICK—Colonial: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Petticoat Larceny," Joan Carroll, Walter Reed. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders.
NEWTON—Paramount: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Ann Miller, Rochester.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Kelly," E. Quillan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders, M. Chapman. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. "After Midnight," Boston Blackie.
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CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES

PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD BY THE DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF CHANCE VOUGHT AIRPLANES, PRATT & WHITNEY ENGINES, SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS AND HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

SIKORSKY HELICOPTERS

HAMILTON STANDARD PROPELLERS

VOL. I NO. 8 PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT OCTOBER, 1943

Marines Settle Old Jap Grudge

F4U Corsair Provides Weapon To Avenge Memory Of Wake Island

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Marines with their Vought Corsair fighters are settling old scores with the sons of heaven.

Ever since February, the F4U Corsair with its 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp engine has given them such clear-cut supremacy that squadron after squadron is tasting revenge for Pearl Harbor, for Wake Island, and finding it sweet.

Members of the first Corsair Marine squadron to see combat danced a grimly triumphant war dance last February when they came in from their first action. They knew they had the answer to the Zero. Since then they have destroyed 67 Japanese planes. Their leading ace, First Lieutenant Kenneth A. Walsh, alone has shot down 24 since he joined the squadron April 1, only two less than the World War II record set by Captain Joseph Foss.

The log of a Marine pilot from another F4U squadron made history:—"April 1, 1943: April Fools' Day but not for us. The Japs tried a daylight raid with Zeros and dive bombers, but the bombers didn't get in, and the Zeros got badly shot up. An estimated 55 planes made the attack, of which 19 were shot down with a loss of six planes and two pilots. Our squadron accounted for seven planes confirmed and four or five probables without a loss. It is the first time a new squadron has ever gone into action without any losses. The boys think the F4U is a sweet airplane."

The courage of another Marine pilot demanded the impossible of his wounded Corsair. Lt. James E. Johnson was up with 31 Allied fighters to intercept 58 enemy planes. His rudder and part of his wing were shot away. Zeros shot away a tire, landed a cannon shell in his Double Wasp. His crippled Corsair stayed in the fight. He shot down his fourth Zero, headed for home, landed safely at Henderson Field.

How's Your Air I. Q.?

Q. Is there much commercial flying in Alaska?

A. Yes. For example, last month Pan American's Alaskan division completed ten years of operations during which its planes flew 33,272,922 passenger miles without incident.

Q. When was the first transcontinental flight made?

A. In 1911 Calbraith P. Rodgers flew across the continent in 59 days. He had 15 crack-ups, and made 69 stops.

Q. Why is a propeller "feathered", and how?

A. If an engine fails, the pressure of the air on the propeller in normal position would cause it to "wind-mill", creating "drag" and forcing the dead engine to continue turning over, thus aggravating damage to engine parts. This is avoided by turning each blade edgewise into the wind.

Q. How many basic requirements are there for an airplane engine?

A. Six. (See story elsewhere on the page.)

Q. What is a "sortie"?

A. One combat flight by one airplane.

Q. What do Service Ceiling and Absolute Ceiling mean?

A. The Service Ceiling of any airplane is the highest altitude at which a plane can still climb 100 feet a minute. Its Absolute Ceiling is the maximum altitude the plane can reach.

Navy Announces Sea Wolf

STRATFORD, CONN.—Chance Vought Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation has developed a new torpedo plane, the Sea Wolf, which "incorporates everything we have learned about planes of this type", the U. S. Navy announced last month. Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation, Allentown, Pa., will build it in quantity.

The Sea Wolf is a product of the same engineering staff which developed the Navy's big F4U Corsair fighter plane. The prototype, designated the XTBU-1, was built and test flown by the Chance Vought organization. Designs were then turned over to Consolidated-Vultee for manufacture.

WOLF PACK SQUADRON OUTSCORES JAPS 58 TO 1

Official U.S. Marine Photo

Each Japanese flag on the Wolf Pack scoreboard represents a Jap plane downed by this Marine Squadron, while losing one fighter. The Wolf Pack's weapon is the F4U Vought Corsair, built around a Double Wasp turning a Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propeller

Tough Marauders Get Back

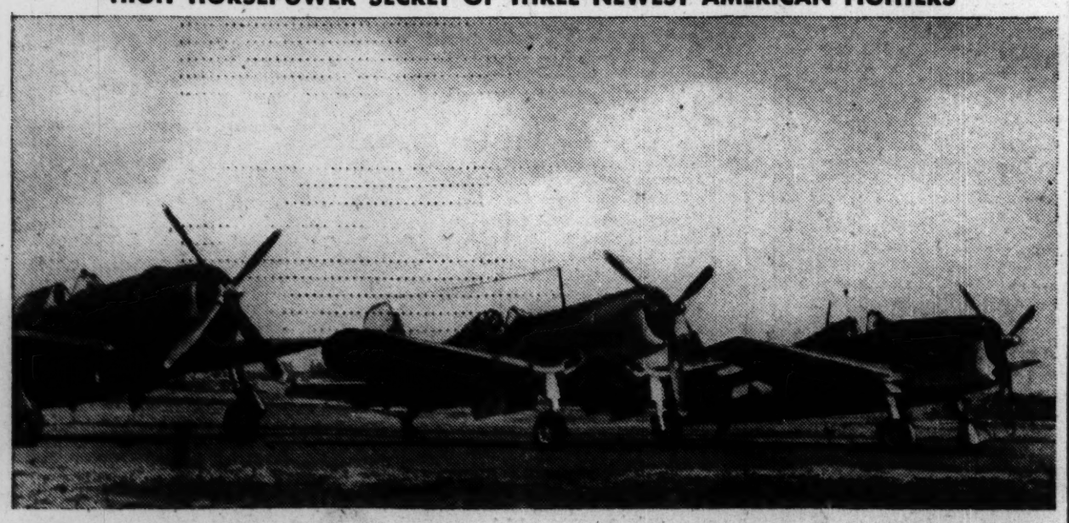
LONDON—In nearly 3,000 sorties over the enemy invasion coast by the Eighth Air Force's Martin Marauders, only 13 of the Double Wasp-powered medium bombers have failed to return, according to reports from American Headquarters in the European Theater of Operations.

The B-26's have sustained a loss of less than one half of one per cent as they bombed Nazi airfields, vital factories, strafed the enemy's locomotives. Their loss figure is far below the five per cent established by Allied air experts as the average loss during smashes at Fortress Europe.

This remarkable record is the result of new tactics developed from combat experience, according to the report. Instead of flying at low levels, and dropping light bombs, the new tactics are to fly at medium altitude with fighter escort and to drop heavy bombs.

Despite the fact that the crews are plowing through heavy flak at these medium altitudes, they depend upon the ruggedness of their ships, their pursuit-plane speed and the 4,000 horses of the two Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp engines to get them to their objective and back again.

HIGH HORSEPOWER SECRET OF THREE NEWEST AMERICAN FIGHTERS



America's three newest fighters to see action are shown here together for the first time. Left to right, Army P-47 Republic Thunderbolt, Navy F4U Vought Corsair and Navy F6F Grumman Hellcat. High horsepower, high altitude Wasp engines power all three fighters. Hamilton Standard Hydromatic propellers drive the Corsair and the Hellcat

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Delivers 100,000th Engine
August Production Record Climaxes 18-Year Struggle

RENTSCHLER TELLS HOW INDUSTRY MET WAR NEEDS

Wilson States Employment Is Only Real Security In Peace Or War

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—National defense has been recognized as an obligation by Pratt & Whitney Aircraft since the first Wasp engine was built 18 years ago, and military requirements have been the basis of developments by the organization, Frederick B. Rentschler, chairman of United Aircraft Corporation, told employees at a ceremony celebrating shipment of the 100,000th Pratt & Whitney engine.

In introducing Mr. Rentschler, Eugene E. Wilson, vice chairman and president of United Aircraft Corporation, paid tribute to the founders of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft. In helping prepare the United States for the defense of freedom and democracy, the company gave employment to over 75,000 persons in the past 18 years. "Employment," Mr. Wilson emphasized, "provides the only real security—social security in time of peace and national security in time of war."

National defense and the aviation industry are closely related. "At any time," Mr. Rentschler said, "our aviation industry must be ready in an emergency with types of equipment recognizing no superior, and in addition, be capable as an industry of quick expansion. In our opinion, the aviation industry has successfully met both of these objectives." The Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Army Air Forces have always cooperated closely to strengthen the industry. "Without their sympathetic support and guidance, there could not have been an aviation industry."

Opportunities Still Exist Aplenty

The record of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft demonstrates that opportunities "still exist aplenty in our American way of life," Mr. Rentschler stated. Eighteen years ago, 12 men arrived in Hartford proposing to develop a new type of air-cooled radial engine and to build a new business. They paved the way for a development which not only has left its imprint on this community, but has become a most important factor in national defense.

The original Wasp engine, which they developed in record time, set a new world standard for power, weight, and dependability. It was a primary factor in making possible military and commercial airplane designs which raised American aviation in the late Twenties to unchallenged world supremacy.

"In my opinion," Mr. Rentschler asserted, "Pratt & Whitney Aircraft has never since relinquished its leadership. Night and day Pratt & Whitney-equipped bombers and transport planes are engaged all over the world in the most hazardous kind of flying operations," he said.

Create New Wasp Engine

From the beginning, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft has enjoyed continuity of management. Today the same men who designed the original Wasp have created an addition to the Wasp family which they believe will be the most important engineering contribution of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft to the winning of war. Mr. Rentschler did not disclose the size or power of the new engine but he did declare that it "will again lead the world into the realm of still higher horsepower and airplane performance."

"There has been continuity of purpose, determination, integrity, and character running through the entire history of the company," Mr. Rentschler said. "By aiming high, and then meeting our seemingly impossible objectives, leadership and accomplishment became a matter of expected fact," he explained. "Through all the years that followed, this type of performance became thoroughly indoctrinated into Pratt & Whitney Aircraft even though our original group of 25 has now been expanded to tens of thousands of employees. I have often referred to this as 'Pratt & Whitney's priceless heritage'."

YESTERDAY, TODAY, TOMORROW IN AIRCRAFT ENGINES

Thousands of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft employees gather to celebrate the shipment of the 100,000th engine from the plant at East Hartford, Connecticut. The milestone-marking engine, a 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp, is flanked by the original 410-horsepower Wasp and by a new and even more powerful engine still under wraps. In the background is a 1927 Boeing 40-B4 mailplane, first commercial airplane powered by Pratt & Whitney, and three Navy fighters, the Grumman Wildcat, Vought Corsair and Grumman Hellcat

Increased Engine Power Brings Planes That Fly Higher, Farther and Faster

Aircrafters Told Pratt & Whitney Engines Power All Classes—Trainers, Transports, Scouts, Fighters, Blimps and Bombers

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—Aerial warfare is demanding ever increasing engine horsepower and Pratt & Whitney workers have given American air forces engines that will fly their planes higher, farther and faster than any that Hitler has been able to produce or Tojo to duplicate.

That was the theme of talks at the engine ceremony on September 24 by both Major General Roy S. Geiger, U.S.M.C., director of Marine Corps Aviation, and Brigadier General E. S. Perrin, U.S.A.A.F., deputy chief of air staff.

The 100,000th engine means something greater than establishing a production record, General Geiger said. "You have made it possible for us to stop the Japs in the Pacific. Your engines are powering our planes in Italy, over Germany and up in Alaska. In every corner of the world your efforts are being felt."

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft and its employees have been in partnership with the armed forces starting with the Navy's purchase of the first Pratt & Whitney engine, General Geiger said. He termed it a partnership with dependable horsepower its single objective. "You employees of Pratt & Whitney," he said, "are building one of the finest engines in the world, and they are going into the best airplanes in the world."

The Navy and Marines have found plenty of use for Pratt & Whitney engines in this war, he continued. "Thanks to the Double Wasp and the latest Vought Corsair airplanes," General Geiger declared, "we now have a superior weapon with which to meet the enemy."

It has become clear that air power is world power and to many it is equally clear that air power is horsepower, General Perrin said.

"To send America's fighters, bombers and transports faster and farther, bigger and better engines have been developed. Some may admire the clean design, the sleek lines or the graceful appearance of a modern airplane, but the engineer always is interested first in the engine. There is no substitute for supe."

As he talked, Army Thunderbolts and a Navy Wasp-powered Blimp flew over the field on training flights.

In addition to the Thunderbolt which is "doing an outstanding job", General Perrin singled out other Pratt & Whitney-powered Army airplanes for praise.

He included the C-46 Curtiss Commando, B-26 Martin Marauder, B-34 Vega Ventura, B-24 Consolidated Liberator, C-54 Douglas Skymaster and the C-47 Douglas Skytrain.

"These Pratt & Whitney-powered planes," said General Perrin, "are bringing nearer the day of victory to the United Nations."

What Makes A Good Engine

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—Engine horsepower goes up and up but the six basic principles of engine design remain unaltered, Eugene E. Wilson, president of United Aircraft Corporation, says.

As a commander in the United States Navy, and chief of Engine Design Section, Bureau of Aeronautics, Mr. Wilson contributed a paper on air-cooled aircraft engines to the Journal of American Society of Naval Engineers in 1927. In it he listed the following six fundamental requirements for aircraft engines:

1—Minimum weight per horsepower
2—Minimum fuel consumption
3—Maximum dependability
4—Maximum durability
5—Maximum ease of maintenance
6—Minimum cost

In those days the 410 horsepower developed by the early Wasps was big. Today the 2,000 horsepower of the Double Wasp is routine. Even bigger things are looming up, but the same six principles still guide the engineers of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft, as they move into the higher horsepower of 1944.

Thunderbolts Make Germans Abandon Coastal Air Bases

LONDON—The Luftwaffe lines have been pushed back along the Western Front, according to Lieutenant Colonel Chesley G. Peterson.

Seven months ago the job "looked very different than it does now," said Colonel Peterson. "Now we are on the big offensive and we're getting the tools to do it with."

Lt. Col. Peterson, who commands a group of Double Wasp-powered Army P-47 Republic Thunderbolts of the Eighth Air Force in the big league of Western European air fighting, said, "There were misgivings as to whether fighter craft could penetrate as deep as our P-47's now do and whether the bombers could make deep penetrations unescorted. We have done it and done it efficiently.

"We can go farther into Germany," he asserted. "We're rapidly putting the Luftwaffe into the position where we are going to be top dog in its own back yard."

[September 27 communiques reported that Thunderbolts had escorted Fortresses all the way to Emden—a record distance for fighter escort—and knocked down 22 enemy planes over the target. The unprecedented performance of the Thunderbolts surprised the Germans so that returning airmen reported only light opposition. "Jerry must know the jig is up when P-47's can go that far," said one pilot.]

During August the Thunderbolts destroyed 87 enemy planes, probably destroyed 14 more and damaged 35 others. But, according to Lt. Col. Peterson, knocking down Nazi aircraft was not as significant as the deep penetrations over Nazi territory by P-47's.

The fact that our Thunderbolts could escort the heavy bombers close to their targets and pick them up on the return meant smaller losses of the big planes in the blasting of Germany's industry and transportation.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS HIT 5,000,000 HORSEPOWER

Pratt & Whitney's Own Output Now Exceeds All Germany's At Nazi Peak

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.—More engine horsepower was produced by the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division of United Aircraft Corporation in August than has ever been turned out in one month by any one engine plant anywhere in the world.

This was revealed by H. Mansfield Horner, general manager, as thousands of employees celebrated the shipment of the 100,000th Pratt & Whitney engine at special "between shifts" ceremonies, September 24. Mr. Horner was introduced by Eugene E. Wilson, vice chairman and president of United Aircraft.

It took 16 years from 1925 to January, 1941, to produce the first 25,000 engines. In less than three years, Pratt & Whitney has built 75,000 more.

High-ranking military officials, together with 15 "old timers", members of the original band of 25 who built the first Wasp engine years ago, heard Mr. Horner announce that during August of this year Pratt & Whitney shipped 5,000,000 horsepower in aircraft engines. This is more horsepower, according to military experts, than was produced by the entire German aircraft engine industry at its peak.

Costs Cut By 30 Per Cent

Employees also learned that since May, 1940, when the President called for 50,000 airplanes, they have turned out 100,000,000 horsepower. While doing this, Pratt & Whitney has been able to reduce production costs by about 30 per cent. For August alone, Mr. Horner explained, "this means that we have saved the Government—and that means you and all other taxpayers—almost $20,000,000."

The 100,000th engine was a 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp, the most powerful aircraft engine in quantity use on the fighting fronts today.

The No. 1 Wasp, a 410-horsepower engine, was displayed alongside No. 100,000 in front of the speakers stand. It was borrowed for the occasion from the Navy's permanent exhibit at Franklin Institute at Philadelphia. Its performance, Mr. Horner said, led the Navy to standardize on air-cooled engines. As need for more power was indicated for the future, Pratt & Whitney engineers prepared.

This country's entrance into World War II found seven basic types of Pratt & Whitney engines fully developed and in quantity production, ranging from 450 to 2,000 horsepower. A hint of what those same engineers have developed for tomorrow's aircraft was provided by a third engine, dwarfing the others but under a tarpaulin and heavily guarded.

Flexible Production Maintained

In the past, Mr. Horner said, engines have kept rolling out in ever increasing quantities despite the fact that it frequently has been necessary to shift emphasis from one to another of the seven basic types built here as strategic requirements shifted. In addition it has been necessary continuously to refine and improve these basic types. This has enabled Pratt & Whitney's six licensees each to concentrate on a single frozen model.

The engine builders listened intently as Mr. Horner told how Pratt & Whitney is now preparing to meet needs for greater horsepower and warned of the tough assignments in the months ahead when they will be expected to extend their leadership.

"We are hearing the call for even bigger and better engines," he declared. "That means more retooling and more change-over. It's our job and no one else can do it for us. I don't think we want anyone else to do it for us. It will be another tough assignment but we've all pulled together to lick tough ones before."

PIONEERS IN HIGH-POWER AIRCRAFT ENGINES

Grouped here around the first Wasp engine are 14 of the 25 original employees who built it. From left to right: W. J. Levack, R. M. Campbell, Daniel Jack, Harry Gunberg, Norris King, J. J. Borrup, Henry J. Cudworth, Lawrence Castonguay, F. B. Rentschler, founder; E. A. Ryder, C. J. Marks, A. V. D. Willgoos, Alex Hokanson, and William Willgoos

Advertisement

Fifth Army Crosses Volturno River—Allies Blast Nazi Shipping Off Norway

Continued from Page 1

action because of stubborn German resistance.

On the Adriatic side, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army engaged the Germans in heavy fighting along the Biferno River line near Termoli as the enemy attempted a strong delaying action there

The Germans have thrown four to five divisions up to 60,000 or 75,000 troops into the Italian battle line.

Four waves of Flying Fortresses poured hundreds of tons of bombs on Bologna, rail junction on the Brenner Pass line 180 miles below the German border, in "one of the most accurate and successful" raids ever made by the Northwest African Air Force

Bombs ripped into freight yards, locomotive sheds, workshops, buildings, warehouses, oil tanks and a sugar factory in Bologna, focal point of heavy rail traffic, setting huge fires. The Fortresses sent down eight of 30 to 35 opposing enemy planes.

Along the Tyrrhenian coast, in the west, the land is comparatively level up to the Volturno River. North of that stream rise the hills of Carinola. Twenty miles north of the Volturno, another river—the Garigliano—flows into the sea and after that come the Aurunci Mountains The Germans are expected to make use of all these natural advantageous features in impeding the drive on Rome.

The Germans at present are placing their resistance on units armed with mortars, machine guns and some artillery in orchards and behind rock walls and along watercourses. Nazi tanks also are participating in these delaying actions.

Allied fighter-bombers in Oct. 5 forays destroyed half of an enemy convoy of 150 motor vehicles, and shot down two Junkers-52 transports north of Naples.

The communiqué said the Fifth Army was encountering an "increase in demolitions, craters, and mines on the route along which they are advancing."

Germans Ordered To 'Scorch' Italy

By The Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Oct. 6

Among documents captured by the Allies in Italy was an order to the Hermann Göring Engineer Battalion to carry out "a full scorched-earth program" in its withdrawal, Allied Headquarters said today.

The German engineers were told to destroy all bridges, railway stations, water installations, and any other buildings of value to the Allies.

Norway:

Allies Strike Blow At Nazi Supply Lines

Planes from a United States aircraft carrier, teamed with units of the British Home Fleet, have struck a sharp surprise blow at Nazi supply lines off the coast of Norway in bold defiance of strong German naval forces reported concentrated in that area.

The daring foray, which failed to draw the Nazi warships from their hiding places in the Norwegian fjords, was disclosed in a British Admiralty communiqué which said that a number of United States vessels, including an aircraft carrier, had participated.

The raid was carried out Oct. 4 in the Bodoe area north of the Arctic Circle, the bulletin said. It declared that only preliminary reports on the operation had been received, but added:

"It is clear that United States carrier-borne aircraft obtained hits with bombs on a number of large enemy merchant ships, including an 8,000-ton tanker."

The Fleet was under command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser.

The Germans apparently showed no inclination to oppose the Allied sally, either by surface craft or by air. Two Nazi planes—a Heinkel 115 and a Ju-88—which attempted to shadow the fleet after the attack were shot down by American airmen.

Three American planes were brought down by German anti-aircraft fire, the communiqué said, adding that "it is possible that some of their crews have been captured by the enemy."

The flotilla of Allied warships swept close to the Norwegian shore in an area in which it is believed a number of German naval units are concentrated, but the Nazi ships apparently chose to ignore the Allied dare.

The communiqué said the action took place in the channels between the mainland of Norway and the Lofoten Islands to the west. The area is only a few hours by sea from Altenfjord near Narvik, where the mighty German battleship Tirpitz is reported to be based.

The British Navy has maintained constant patrols in the northern area, sea route to Russia, and has invited battle from the German Fleet, but thus far has met with no success in enticing the Nazis out of their hiding place.

By a Staff Artist

Bodoe Area

Scene of daring Anglo-American naval raid on Nazi supply lines in Norway.

Severance of the Trieste-Austrian railway, one of the three main lines feeding German troops and equipment to the Italian battle front, was described as an effective blow in support of Allied forces battling their way up the Italian Peninsula. The successful attack was carried out 14 miles from Postumia.

The communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, reported that fighting had spread to all parts of the Yugoslav mainland, with Patriot forces striking lightning blows against the Nazis. Battles were in progress in Bosnia, Montenegro, and Herzegovina, and additional Croatian forces were said to be joining the Army of Liberation.

Sanguinary fighting was reported between Rakek and Postumia in Slovena, where Patriot forces were attacking along the Trieste-Ljubljana railway line. Here a heavily fortified hill was captured from the Germans, who had brought up heavy reinforcements, including 30 tanks, some of the Tiger type, and were employing heavy artillery and airplanes in large numbers.

Rakek, which changed hands several times during the past few days, finally was evacuated by the Patriots after a battle in the town itself.

Yugoslavia:

Austrian Rail Line Cut by Patriots

Important new successes against the Germans, including the cutting of the strategic railway line between Trieste and the Austrian border, were announced by the Yugoslav National Army of Liberation.

A communiqué said that Croat Patriots had won complete control of the former Italian island of Lussino, some 30 miles off the Dalmatian coast, following a surprise naval assault which overpowered the German garrison. Croat units attached to the Partisan army of Josip Broz completed the occupation of the island, the communiqué said.

Russia:

Reports of growing activity of Russian mobile columns on both ends of the long, rain-soaked Eastern Front suggested the possibility that Red Army forces were preparing a new drive in force to turn the flanks of the Germans in one or both of these widely separated sectors.

The Central front, on which the rival armies stood massed on either side of the Dnieper River line from Kiev south to Dniepropetrovsk, remained quiet.

Despite almost impassable roads and German counterattacks, the Red Army apparently was keeping the initiative in the soggy marshlands of White Russia. On Oct. 5 Russian forces captured 46 towns and villages in the Vitebsk sector, to anchor their spearheads only 30 miles from that important Nazi bastion, a Soviet communiqué radiocast from Moscow said.

That single gain placed advancing Russians within 140 miles of the Latvian frontier, and storming of Vitebsk would point a direct threat at the whole German-held Baltic region.

Kolishki, 30 miles east of Vitebsk, was the most important of the 46 towns liberated in the White Russian action. Here the Germans launched several counterdrives, all of which were thrown back, according to the Russian communiqué.

Around Gomel, to the south of Vitebsk, the war bulletin reported the capture of an important rail line, and said that here, too, enemy counterattacks were repulsed with losses. More than 1,150 German soldiers were killed in the Vitebsk and Gomel fighting, the communiqué said.

Berlin reported that Russian forces were deploying in strength around Lake Ilmen, far to the north, and at the southern end of the front just north of the Sea of Azov.

Outside of the gains in White Russia, Moscow dispatches reported that German counterblows were increasing in number and strength, but that the front as a whole was relatively inactive.

South Pacific:

Allies Take Kaigulin In New Guinea Lunge

Australian troops have fought their way into New Guinea's Ramu Valley, 60 miles from the Japanese coastal base of Madang.

They have crossed the divide between the Markham and Ramu Valleys and ousted the Japanese from the village of Kaigulin, 60 miles south of Madang. Madang is the next enemy base of importance up the coast from captured Finschhafen.

On Kolombangara, where the Japanese are trying to pull out their isolated garrison at Vila by means of self-propelled barges, a communiqué reported that on Oct. 2 and 3 American Army and Navy planes sank six barges. There was no elaboration, but many other such barges sunk recently were loaded with enemy troops.

The Japanese Air Force sent 50 fighters against Vella Lavella, whose occupation in August by American troops bypassed Kolombangara and brought about the present evacuation attempt. Corsairs intercepted the formation and shot down six, at a cost of one interceptor, whose pilot was saved.

Continent:

Allies Bomb France And Low Countries

Allied fighters and fighter-bombers kept the aerial assault on German Europe going Oct. 5 with attacks on targets in France and the Low Countries, some Typhoons penetrating the Paris area close enough to see the Eiffel Tower.

Other Allied planes struck at communications, factories, and military installations, destroying a number of locomotives, an oil refinery near Ghent, Belgium, and planes aground on Nazi airdromes.

Six Allied planes were missing from the day's operations.

China:

Japan Moves Troops From Manchuria

Chinese officials reported that the Japanese were moving four divisions into China proper from Manchuria and interpreted the present Japanese offensive in the Hangchow and Nanking area as principally an effort to save the Nipponese mainland from China-based air attacks.

The Central News Agency, supplementing the latest official word on the fighting in Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Chekiang Provinces, said Chinese troops "predisposed behind the enemy lines, have organized a large-scale guerrilla warfare, intercepting enemy supplies and harassing troop movements."

It said the Japanese, who have been attacking in Western Anhwei, started a general retreat Oct. 5 after sustaining "considerable casualties" in a battle which lasted all night. Chinese troops were said to be in close pursuit.

All War News, Good or Bad, Is Urged by OWI Radio Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Radio Advisory Committee of the Office of War Information urged the issuance of "all the war news, whether it is good or bad," as soon as military security permits its release.

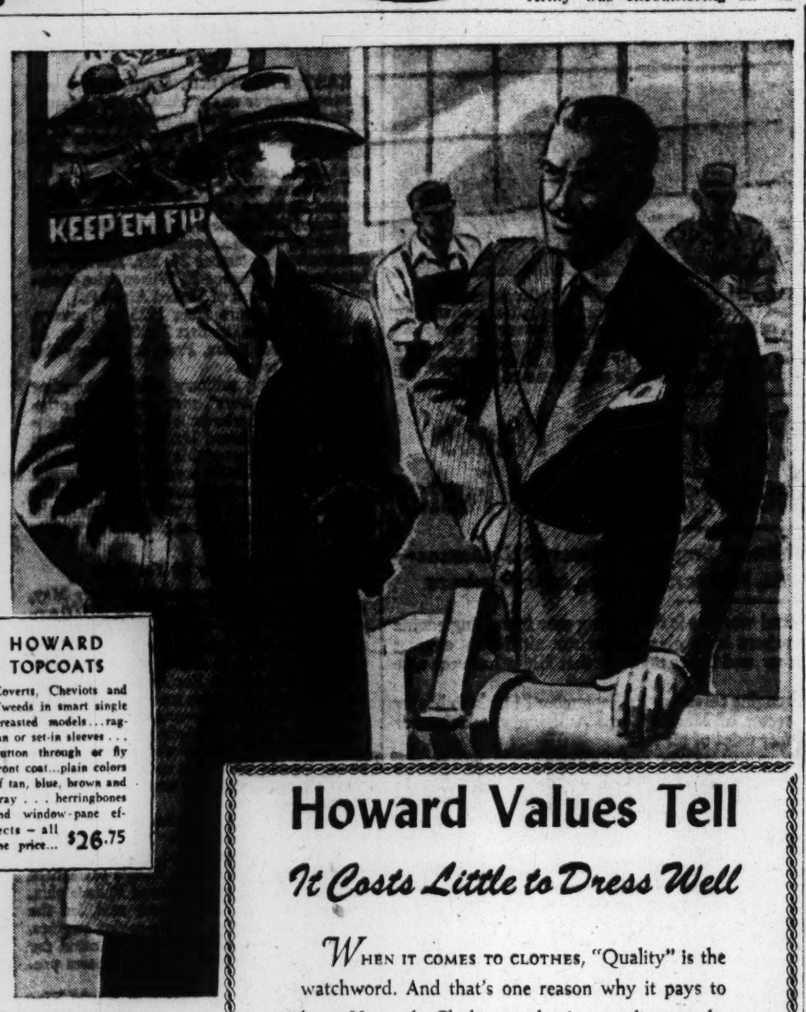
The statement of nine leading radio executives, issued after their first meeting with OWI, was similar in content to but milder in language than that of the Newspaper Advisory Committee last Thursday. The newspaper editors charged that Americans were "not being adequately informed about the war" and blamed "some high naval and military authorities."

The Radio Committee commended the OWI for "the recent improvement and expansion of its activities in facilitating the release of war news."

It recommended that there be "a continuation and expansion of such material because the broadcasters are acutely aware of the desire of the listeners of America for all of the war news, whether it is good or bad; and that it be released to them factually at the earliest possible moment that the exigencies of military and naval strategy will permit."

The advisory body asked also that all future requests of government agencies for radio station and network time in their drives and campaigns "be cleared exclusively through the OWI, so that full advantage could be taken of the co-ordinating functions provided by the OWI."

The Committee includes the presidents of all the major networks, the directors of several prominent stations, and Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters.



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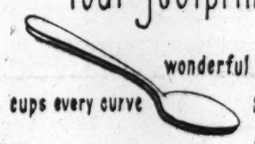

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A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches as of September 30, 1943

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$292,937,185.02
United States Government Obligations		722,276,808.44
State and Municipal Securities		20,760,528.01
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank		2,010,000.00
Other Securities		14,089,539.59
Loans and Discounts		340,398,299.25
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		4,009,936.38
Banking Houses		12,779,148.05
Other Real Estate		1.00
Other Assets		5,769,830.24
Total		$1,415,031,275.98

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,301,096,618.52
Acceptances Executed	$11,060,781.46	
Less: Held for Investment	5,885,112.60	5,175,668.86
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		560,144.31
Reserve for Interest, Taxes, Dividend and Unearned Discount		5,301,106.05
Other Liabilities		7,467,213.18
Reserve for Contingencies		9,821,834.37
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus	39,187,500.00	
Undivided Profits	18,708,689.69	85,708,689.69
Total		$1,415,031,275.98

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

For Victory . . . Buy War Savings Bonds Regularly

Draft-Dads Ban Shelved: War Workers Face Call

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Senate today sidetracked the bill to defer drafting of fathers, substituting for it a measure that would put thousands of Federal and war-plant workers into the armed forces by requiring evidence of the "indispensibility" of all draft-age nonfathers holding occupational deferments.

The action, by voice vote, scuttled the bill by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, to postpone further inductions of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers until Jan. 1.

The Senate previously, with Administration approval, wrote into the substitute Senator Wheeler's amendment requiring written explanation to draft boards for all requests for industrial referments.

Final action on the measure awaited disposition of a pending amendment by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, to restrict occupational deferments for men under 30 and set up a series of classifications for the induction of fathers.

The revised substitute, offered by Senators Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina and Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, also included an amendment setting up a medical commission to consider lowering Army and Navy physical standards to permit induction of many of the men now classified as 4-F.

The Wheeler amendment to the substitute was accepted by majority leader Alben W. Barkley, (D) of Kentucky. When it was revised to require written statements of employers instead of affidavits as to the reasons for requesting a worker's deferment in industry.

The Senate accepted the Medical Commission amendment by voice vote.

The amendment, offered by Senator Clark, would authorize the President to appoint five physicians, including one each from the Army and Navy, to re-examine armed force health requirements under which more than 3,000,000 men have been deferred.

Senator Wheeler later introduced a proposed amendment he said was designed to transfer thousands of workers from war plants into the armed forces by requiring proof of "indispensability" for all draft-age non-fathers deferred for occupational reasons.

The Senate cleared its parliamentary decks for scuttling the "don't draft fathers" bill without a direct vote.

Senator Wheeler, author of the much-debated measure to postpone drafting family heads until Jan. 1, conceded quick acceptance of an Administration-supported substitute which submerges all of his bill except the enacting clause.

The substitute, offered by Senators Bailey and Clark, is designed to steer more Federal employees into the armed services, tighten up on deferments of industrial workers and delay inductions of pre-war fathers.

"The reason the Administration is offering even these concessions," Senator Wheeler told reporters, "is to avoid a direct vote on my bill.

"This bill will go to the House where I feel the issue will be raised again."

The Bailey-Clark substitute provides that:

1. No registrant between 18 and 38 shall be employed or remain in the employment of the Government by reason of occupational deferment unless he is a pre-Pearl Harbor father or has been certified as indispensable with a full explanation to Congress within 30 days.

2. Local draft boards shall follow a recent Selective Service directive deferring in so far as it is practical of pre-Pearl Harbor inductions until men in all other selective categories are taken.

3. Draft appeal boards in areas where war plants are located shall review occupational deferments granted by the draft boards of the home towns of industrial workers to determine whether they are properly deferred.

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President Asks Public to Back Welfare Fund

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt appealed to his fellow countrymen last night to build up a $125,000,000 National War Fund for welfare work and aid to servicemen, telling them that a share in the fund "is a share in wining the war."

He opened the campaign for contributions in a radio address, broadcast from the White House over all networks.

Drives for all welfare and relief organizations, except the American Red Cross, are being consolidated this year in the fund. It will provide the money for Community Chests, United Service organizations, War Prisoners Aid, United Seamen's Service, and Foreign Relief agencies.

While ultimate victory is certain, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, it still is a long way off, and the American people know that "for it we are paying and shall have to pay a great price."

He asked Americans to think carefully before giving to the fund.

"I ask you to remember," he said, "that the USO is your share of what we are doing for our own fighting men, and the forces behind the lines. I ask you to consider that war prisoners' aid does what no Government can do. I ask you to think of United Seamen's Service in terms of the people's debt to the men who took our ships across in the darkest hours of the war.

"And I ask you not to forget that the people of Russia, and China, and of all the other United Nations—and especially the unfortunate, hungry men, women and children of all the overrun and enslaved countries—see in your personal and friendly concern the brightest ray of hope and the greatest power for good in the world today—the sovereign voice of the people of the United States.

"I ask you, therefore, to give thoughtfully, and generously, and proportionately—remembering as you give, that a share in the National War Fund is a share in winning the war, and in winning the right of free men to live in a better world."

Russians Reported To Shun a Part In World Currency Plan

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Financial News said today the Russians had declined an invitation to participate in the drafting of a postwar currency plan, presumably because they had no wish to share the responsibility for elaboration of a monetary scheme on capitalistic lines.

The original plan, after American and British negotiations had reached the advance stage, the newspaper related, was to form a "drafting committee" composed of delegates from the Soviet Union, and China, and two representatives of continental governments and two from Latin American governments.

The idea of the "drafting committee" has been dropped, the News said, and instead American and British negotiations will aim at working out a detailed plan and the other Allies will be asked to adhere to the scheme or suggest modifications.

First Television For Missing Persons

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Television was used to broadcast photographs of missing persons for the first time Oct. 3 by the New York Police Department, and it was predicted that criminals, "whose faces will be as familiar as those of movie heroes," will be found by the same method.

The 10-minute program, which showed the likenesses of seven persons and was beamed over Station W2XWV, was seen by 20,000 persons in a 50-mile radius, station officials said.

Capt. John J. Cronin of the Missing Persons Bureau declared on the program that "this service will help police catch wanted criminals, who will no longer be able to find sanctuary. Their faces will be as familiar as movie heroes."

First Sikorsky Helicopter Goes to Ford's Collection

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—The first Sikorsky helicopter, the VS 300, will be presented tomorrow to the Edison Institute at Dearborn, Mich., Henry Ford's home of American "firsts," the United Aircraft Corporation announces.

Institute directors sought the first operating model, the corporation said, after the helicopter was described as a possible successor to the famous Ford "flivver."

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Lawmakers Want Tax Plan Cut 50 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — Mome stones were thrown at the Administration's $10,500,000,000 new tax program today.

Some lawmakers, in revolt against proposed large levy increases, demanded that the Treasury bring to Congress a $5,000,000,000 substitute.

Republicans on the House Ways and Means Committee, withholding specific commitments on new taxes, declared in favor of immediate government economies which would reduce the Treasury's program by 40 per cent.

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesita, speaking for his party colleagues on the committee which has control of tax legislation, declared that in general, "it appears to us that the increases proposed by the Treasury go far beyond what the average person is able to pay."

"Prior to hearing all of the evidence, we feel it would be improper for us to take a definite position on specific items," Mr. Knutson said.

"We feel that before asking the American people to bear anw additional tax burden the Administration ought first to effect all possible economies in expenditures. Congressman Taber, ranking Republican member of the House Appropriations Committee, has shown how the Treasury's 10½ billion dollar program can be pared down 04 per cent by economies that will in no way impair the war effort. There can be no excuse for not doing so.

"At the proper time, our position on the proposed tax bill will be made abundantly clear."

Paulsen Spence, President of the Spence Engineering Company of Walden, N. Y., testified before the Ways and Means Committee today that the excess profits tax on corporations "puts a premium on inefficiency" and tends toward "totalitarian socialism."

He proposed that Congress allow any corporation with an invested capital up to $1,000,000 to earn 10 per cent on its net sales "without exacting an excess profit tax and/or renegotiation."

Representative John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan, of the Ways and Means Committee, said:

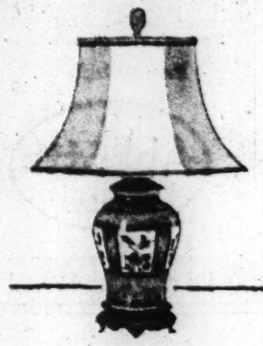
"The Committee will not follow the Treasury in its huge tax estimates, and the Treasury will be forced to bring in a $5,000,000,000 program. The Committee should and will demand such a revised estimate."

The Administration was ready to play an ace, however, in an effort to save its tax plan, sending Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director and a former popular member of Congress, to the Hill to present its case.

Mr. Vinson was to have appeared before his former colleagues yesterday but he asked for a day's delay after the new plan was so roundly criticised. He may have to cope with agitation, of uncertain strength, for a 10 per cent federal retail sales tax to supplant the proposal for higher levies on individual and corporate incomes and on so-called luxuries.

Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R) of California of the Ways and Means group declared that "rather than raise personal income taxes I would prefer to adopt a sales tax," and he said the Committee would examine thoroughly the merits of a sales levy even though it is disdained by the Treasury.

Shreve lamps



$42.60 as installed

From Shreve's selection of choice lamps—antique Chia Ching jar (1796-1820) in green, brick red and brown on a white background. Carved teakwood stand. White crepe bell shade.

Shreve CRUMP & LOW COMPANY

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(Another chapter in the story, "Working for Victory on the Santa Fe")

Making new ones out of old ones

Old gondolas rebuilt from used materials in Santa Fe Shops

Many a veteran Santa Fe gondola, already marked for retirement, has had to take a new lease on life these days.

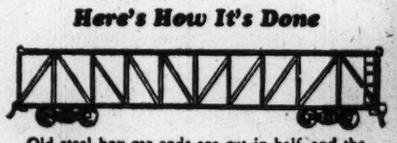
Battered, broken and ready to quit, these hard-worked cars no longer had the strength to hold their loads.

Somehow, these "old boys" had to be kept rolling!

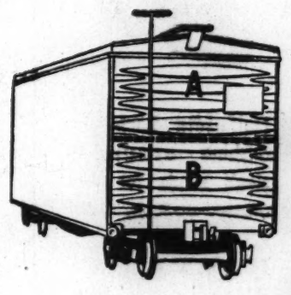
So Santa Fe shopmen got busy. They took old steel ends from broken-down box cars, and rebuilt the old gondolas with steel sides, and a new, steel-reinforced floor—all made from *old, used materials.*

Now, these rebuilt old gondolas are proudly hauling coal and ore today to the mills, war material to Army camps, tanks and guns to waiting ships—and doing their part in binding an entire nation together into one unified war effort.

Here's How It's Done



Old steel box car ends are cut in half, and the two halves, "A" and "B," reassembled and riveted to the frames of the old gondola. Old steel beams are used to reinforce new floors in place of the original wooden beams. The running gear is completely overhauled.



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Roosevelt's Talks With Press To Speed Up War News

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—President Roosevelt is putting his semi-weekly press conferences to a new purpose.

He is beginning to use them—and intends to do so more and more—to give the American people a running appraisal of the most significant developments on the fighting fronts.

His intention is to employ his discussions with Washington correspondents as a means of implementing the Government's plan to provide fuller, franker and faster war news.

Just as Prime Minister Winston Churchill reports frequently to the British people through the House of Commons, President Roosevelt will report frequently to the American people through his press conferences.

More Oil From British

One by-product of this plan is the expectation that it will somewhat adjust the balance of war-news scoops which London has recently been scoring, oftentimes with information known to American correspondents but held up by the War and Navy Departments here.

The President's Tuesday afternoon press conference significantly illustrated his intention.

He revealed that the recent opening of the Mediterranean to Allied shipping has made possible a rearrangement of petroleum supply routes so that the British can contribute a larger and more equitable share of oil from their supplies in the Middle East.

He shed further light on the Allied offensive in the Southwest Pacific, citing new evidence of Japanese weakness throughout that theater of war, in comments reported in detail elsewhere in The Christian Science Monitor today.

He emphasized that the Fifth and Eighth Armies in Italy are consolidating their positions and are making good progress in their drive northward.

Military Interpretations

He was sure that the American people would draw their own proper conclusions from the latest act of Japanese brutality reported from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters, the beheading of an Allied airman.

It was last week that President Roosevelt initiated his new plan of press conference military interpretations. After being thoroughly briefed by War and Navy Department experts and after discussing the news with Gen. George C. Marshall personally a short time before meeting the press, Mr. Roosevelt dealt at some length with the strategic significance of the capture of Foggia and its value as an Allied air base.

It is evident that the President is making no military observations without thorough and up-to-date consultations with his Army and Navy aides and in each instance he has used carefully prepared notes to which he refers closely in talking with the correspondents.

Thus far Mr. Roosevelt's war appraisals have sprung from his own initiative, rather than from questions. He has begun his last two press conferences with military material which he has had already prepared.

It was yesterday that Mr. Roosevelt explained that within the limits of shipping, everything is being done to reduce the military demands of the United Nations on our own oil reserves and refining capacity. He pointed out that the need to use the limited supply of tankers on the shortest possible routes has placed a disproportionate burden on American oil reserves.

Change in Refineries

The President also disclosed that the War Mobilization Committee has long since issued a directive to all interested agencies to increase and use to the fullest extent crude oil production and refining capacity in the Middle East and the Caribbean area.

Steps are now being taken to increase the movement of gasoline and distillate fuels from Abadan, Iran, on the Persian Gulf, to points previously supplied from Western Hemisphere sources, Mr. Roosevelt said. Substantial shipments of crude oil are being brought to our east coast from the Caribbean in order to utilize fully our refining capacity, he said.

The President's remarks appeared to be directed at recent statements from Senators who had suggested that the United States was giving too large a share of its petroleum supplies to the war, in view of the tremendous oil reserves in the Persian Gulf region, under British control.

The impression was getting abroad, the President said, that the British have been refraining from supplying oil from their controlled resources in order to preserve their reserves for future use. The facts, he added, do not support this impression or, in other words, the scare proved not to be a scare.

The British, declared the President, have been anxious to increase the delivery of oil from their controlled resources for the bunkering of vessels, for civilian consumption, and for phases of the war program, but had been prevented until recently from doing so by the exigencies of the war.

Tanker tonnage, he went on to relate, has been a restricting factor in providing both military and civilian users with adequate supplies of oil and, therefore, it has been imperative that tankers be employed on the shortest haul, regardless of supply sources. This permitted movement of the maximum amount of oil in the fewest possible ships.

The distance from Abadan, Iran, on the Persian Gulf, to Noumea, New Caledonia, is 9,800 miles, compared with 5,700 miles from California to Noumea, he said, and from the United States gulf and Caribbean ports to Britain the haul is 4,600 miles, compared with 11,000 miles from Abadan via the Cape of Good Hope. The latter route would have had to be used until Allied successes opened up the Mediterranean.

On the latest Japanese atrocity the President remarked that this was by no means the first instance of such barbarity. He added that he knew it got under the Japanese skin to say that their acts showed a lack of civilization but he added that he didn't mind very much if he did offend their feelings.

War Sector in Eastern Mediterranean

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines Brought Closer to Turkey

Strategic position of Cos—where the Germans are making strong attempts to oust the Allies—is indicated by radiating lines from the island's airfield to s trategic points in Greece and other Balkan states. The island lies close off the coast of Turkey, which is deeply affected by the fate of the Dodecanese Islands.

Russia to Punish 'Nazi Gangsters'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 6

Russia yesterday served notice through a Soviet Embassy publication that it would hold Hitler and his Nazi supporters responsible for war atrocities committed by German soldiers.

Fascist party leaders, the German Army Command, and financial magnates backing Nazi aggression are "members of a gang of offenders against international law," an article in the Embassy's information bulletin said, adding:

"Stern punishment must be meted out to all the culprits."

The article was reprinted from the Soviet paper War and the Working Class.

Germans Limit Balkan Drive To Short Line

Continued from Page 1

ter now than they did in Africa or Sicily.

There is no evidence yet that they are sufficiently numerous to make any great change in Balkan conditions.

Dnieper Line Broken

The belief that German strategists are now considering the Balkans in light of conditions in Russia stems from the fact that the Russians now appear to have crossed the Dnieper River in several places.

It is pointed out here that whereas the Germans might like to make their defense line that of the Pripet Marshes there has never been an instance in warfare in that area where a retreating force succeeded in establishing a stable line between the Dnieper and the Vistula in Central Poland.

In view of the fact that a retreat beyond the Pripet Marshes would open the Balkans to a Russian flanking movement German apprehension over any Allied action however small in this area is understandable.

Under Two Fires

While Berlin's apprehension today over the Balkans certainly is not so great as over Russia and Italy, qualified observers here believe that Southeastern Europe must present a terrific and almost unsoluble problem to the German High Command.

On one side the Allied advance up the Italian peninsula is outflanking German positions all the way from Crete to Montenegro.

On the other side Allied occupation of Cos, Leros, and Samos shows that the Middle East Command is ready and eager to take advantage of all openings to harass the enemy in the Southern Balkans.

Many times the Germans have been tempted to weaken their garrisons in Crete and the Aegean Islands to strengthen their hold on the Adriatic coast opposite Italy, only to hesitate in view of the Al-

It is safe to says that the farther lied menace from the south. the Allies advance in Italy the more difficult will become the enemy's position in the Aegean area.

'Ad' for Ration Book —In Mediterranean

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Oct. 6 (AP)—A merchant-marine seaman, home on a month's leave, applied for a new "A" gasoline ration book to replace one he lost. The local war and price ration board said he would have to advertise the loss before another could be issued.

He placed the following advertisement in an Easton, Pa., paper: "Lost—In Mediterranean Sea—"A" Gas-ration book. Horace A. Smith, 574 Congress Street, Phillipsburg."

Mr. Smith explained his ship was sunk by a torpedo.

Ramirez Denies Alien Influence

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 6 (AP)—A communiqué denying "rumors that the (Argentine) Government's efforts are inspired by certain parties, groups or persons" was issued by the Press Office of President Ramirez.

The communiqué also termed impertinent any "semiofficial or partisan defense of the revolution or the armed forces."

The denial appeared directed at those who have suggested that the Government was susceptible to Nationalist influences and also against such pro-Axis newspapers as El Pampero and Cabildo, which have sought to fulfill the role of apologists for the revolution.

At the same time, authorities suspended the pro-Fascist Italian Daily Il Mattino D'Italia for eight days for "expressions disrespectful to governments of a country with which ours maintains friendly relations."

The announcement said these expressions had provoked a diplomatic protest. It was learned that the protest was made by the Italian Chargé d'Affairs, Livio Garbaccio, who is loyal to King Victor Emmanuel.

The Mattino, which supports the Government of Benito Mussolini, repeatedly has attacked the King and Premier Badoglio as traitors. Today it referred to the King as "the man who considers himself King." It also ridiculed Crown Prince Umberto.

Los Angeles Founded 1781

The City of Los Angeles was founded in 1781 by a small band of Spanish colonists.

Operations in Dodecanese Important to Balkan Area

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The present fighting at Cos in the Dodecanese, where Germans are making a powerful effort to oust the Allies, brings into prominence the great importance of this and other Aegean islands in the grand strategy of the Eastern Mediterranean.

The consequences of Allied control of the Dodecanese are obvious. They will be able to make quick use of the Mediterranean Fleet which after the Italian surrender is not only, practically speaking, unopposed in these waters but which has been strengthened as well by the arrival of many Italian units.

If an agreement can be reached with Turkey, the Allies might be able to use the Dardanelles for passage into the Black Sea. Together with the Russian forces in the Black Sea, Anglo-American forces there could threaten the German southern flank in the Ukraine, block the mouth of the Danube and prepare for landings and attacks along the 500 miles of the Rumanian and Bulgarian Black Sea coasts.

Another early possible sequel to occupation of the Dodecanese is the placing of a finger of steel around the waist of Greece through Salonika, Corizza, Valona, and Brindissi.

Position of Islands

Taking the islands in detail, Cos is 50 miles northwest of Rhodes and about five miles from Turkey. Its airfield is understood to be well-equipped for both short and long-range military operations.

Leros, now in Allied hands, offers the best deep water harbor among the 13 islands which have been under Italian rule since the Turkish-Italian War of 1912. Its airport near Mount Fileremo is halfway between Palestine and Athens and is astride the usual sea route to Alexandria.

Leros, however, is important mainly as a submarine base. A great number of Italian submarines were harbored in Leros' rocky coastal shelters prior to Italy's surrender.

About 7,000 Italian marines are reported stationed on Leros. Sea and land planes attached to the Italian Fleet and used for long-range patrols and reconnaissance, were based on Lagos Bay and Achia Marina Bay.

Airfields in Samos

The Greek island of Samos, Allied held, is located farther north, close to the Turkish mainland and possesses several good airfields. Both islands control the eastern approaches to the Greek mainland.

Lemnos, near the Dardanelles and the Turkish island of Ibros, has a large airfield, guarded by about 4,000 German soldiers. The seaplane base at Mundros Bay has recently been enlarged by Greek laborers.

The most important island of the Dodecawn group is Rhodes, of course. It is similar in shape to a leaf, 50 miles long and 20 miles wide. Being close to Turkey's shoreline, Rhodes is strongly fortified. Next to Crete, it is the most important Axis defense bastion on the way to the Balkans in general and Greece in particular. The center of the island is mountainous, reaching 4,000 feet at several points.

The coastline of Rhodes appears ideal for invasion in various regions, being mostly sandy and flat. South of Lindos, on the southeast coast, the terrain is particularly well suited for landing operations.

A good road crosses the central mountains from the southeast to the northwest, where the city of Rhodes is situated. Close to the city, the airport of Kalathos is located. This field, as well as those at Mariza and Lindos, is in good condition and has recently been modernized.

Italian troops on Rhodes were estimated at 30,000 before the Germans seized control and made up the main body of the islands garrisons. A few months ago, women and children were evacuated from Rhodes, in anticipation of United Nations offensive operations.

Its Greek inhabitants played a major part in the War of Greek Independence but remained under Turkish rule until Italy laid its hands on the whole group, shortly before the World War I. Today, its 100,000 Greek inhabitants want union with Greece, and their old dream may come through yet.

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(Below) Ostrich-grained calf oxford with wall toe and ghillie tie $9.95

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Soviet-Balkan Friendship Widened by Church Grant

The far-reaching effect in the Balkans of the Soviet Government's recognition of the Russian Orthodox Church is discussed in detail in the following article by Mr. Anderson, former Y. M. C. A. secretary for Russian student work in Paris, and a well-known American authority on the Orthodox church.

By Paul B. Anderson

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The altered status of the Russian Orthodox Church will undoubtedly have far-reaching effects on the religious situation in the Balkans and may foreshadow political changes vital to the prosecution of the war. It is, beyond question, a serious blow to Nazi endeavors to exploit the Orthodox Churches in Southeastern Europe.

The predominately Orthodox populations in the Balkan nations have been a constant target of Nazi propagandists, whose chief strategy in seeking to rally pro-Hitler support and to prevent any interstate union of the Orthodox Church has been to paint the German state as Orthodoxy's savior from Russian "godlessness."

Hence, the Soviet Government's recognition of the important place of the Orthodox Church in Soviet life, its tacit approval of the revival of the Russian Patriarchate, and the evident cordiality now existing between Church and State in Russia leave the Germans openmouthed and alarmed.

The development is highly gratifying, on the other hand, to Balkan nationalists, who see Russia, hitherto frowned on for its anti-religious policies, once more as the Big Brother of the Slavs in their efforts to bring about a strong Pan-Slav union. That Soviet-Balkan friendship has been greatly strengthened by the reconstitution of Russia's traditional church is indicated by current reports.

Church observers are watching the changing situation, with attention centered on he possible reconciliation of long-standing political and religious feuds between various elements in the Balkans.

Few observers outside Orthodox circles are aware of the historical causes that even today keep the Balkan churches divided. Nor is it generally realized how intimately the strongly nationalistic Orthodox churches are linked to the political fortunes of their respective countries.

An important factor in Balkan church relationships has been the refusal of the Ecumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, historic seat of the Orthodox church, to recognize the Bulgarian Church after its reorganization in 1870 as an independent national church with its own governing synod. The Bulgarian Church was declared in schism, and this schism still separates the Greek and Bulgarian Orthodox and is especially significant because of the important role played by the Orthodox bishops in political as well as ecclesiastical affairs.

Bulgarian relations with the Russian Church, traditional protector of the Slav Orthodox people from Uniate influences, on the other hand, have been close and friendly. Almost all the bishops now in Bulgaria received their theological training in Russia. It is natural that this body should welcome the regularization of the Russian Church and should show signs of changing their attitude toward the Soviet regime from hostolity to expectancy.

What the Soviet's policy toward pro-Axis Rumania will be is a moot question. Probably the Russians would be as hard on the Rumanians, politically, socially, and economically, as they have been friendly to the Bulgarians. A non-Slav country surrounded by Slav peoples, except for the Hungarians, Rumania belongs nevertheless to the Eastern Orthodox Church. Its relations with Russia have been strained ever since its acquisition of Bessarabia after World War I. When the Rumanians joined the Axis in attacking Russia, they moved forward not only with their arms but with their clergy. They set up a new diocese in "Transnystria," as the territory up to Odessa is called, opened a new theological seminary, and reinstated anti-Soviet Russian priests. These priests were declared excommunicate by the Russian Church on Sept. 8.

Rift With Nazis Widened

There have been serious rifts in Rumanian-German friendship and anti-Nazi resistance seems to be growing among Orthodox leaders. That the Soviet-Orthodox accord will add fuel to this opposition seems reasonable. A pro-English element exists in the Church and there is also a strong group, by no means blind to Nazi persecution of Orthodox congregations in Yugoslavia and elsewhere, which looks with complete disfavor on any plan for recognition of the so-called Orthodox Church of Germany, formed by the Archbishop Seraphim Lade of Berlin, a German convert to Orthodoxy, consecrated bishop in the Ukraine.

The Greeks and the Russians, as regards both Church and government, were on coldly polite terms when the war broke out. Communists in Greece were not numerous and were severely persecuted; but now, it appears, there is a growing friendliness to the U. S. S. R. on the part of the Greek people. So far as we can tell, religious history or outlook had nothing to do with this.

The Church of Greece, in the last 50 years, has made considerable progress, and the past generation produced some first-rate theologians and church historians. In parish life—preaching, catechetical instruction, social work—the Greeks are far advanced. Some of the Church's leaders are seeking to overcome the technical Bulgarian schism and it is significant that in 1936 the leading Bulgarian theologian was given an Honorary Doctorate of Divinity by the University of Athens.

The situation is quite different among the Yugoslavs, where, before the war, the leading bishops were, as in Bulgaria, of Russian training and Eastern orientation. In theological development, educational and spiritual standards of the priesthood, and religious literature, the Serbian Church is, however, in a retarded position.

The bright spot in Yugoslavia is the work of spiritual and intellectual renewal led by Bishop Nikolai Velimirovitch, who studied theology in England during World War I. Patriarch Gavrilo, removed from office by the German occupation authorities, had been installed scarcely a year before the war, but his forward-looking influence was already being felt and gives hope for the future.

The Yugoslavs, or, speaking in ecclesiastical terms, the Serbs, have the best opportunity of reconciling Balkan differences and unifying the national churches. They have been on good terms with the Rumanian Church, having negotiated an agreement regarding the spiritual care of their respective national minorities. They have had traditional good relations with the Church of Russia. They have reached not only a solution of problems but a new program of co-ordination and co-operation with the Bulgarian Church. Finally sharing the sufferings of Nazi occupation, they have been drawn into close fellowship with the Greeks.

The dark spot in the Balkan picture is the suppression of Baptist, Adventist, and other non-Orthodox groups in Rumania, a situation which is causing concern among church leaders seeking closer understanding between Western Christianity and Eastern Orthodoxy.

The position of minority religious bodies in Orthodox countries is governed chiefly by two considerations, which are nationalistic as well as religious. When the religious minority group is identical with a national minority, as is the case with Hungarian Calvinists in Transylvania, suspicion of political disloyalty arises and leads to oppressive measures which are more political than religious in purpuse. The Orthodox make a distinction between the primary Reformation bodies—Lutheran and Calvinist—and sectarian missions from Germany, England, or America. The former are generally traditional, continuing from generation to generation, whereas the latter are dynamic and proselytizing in character.

Proselytizing has always been resented by the traditional churches, whether Orthodox, Lutheran, or Roman Catholic. The most effective antiproselytizing legislation in the Balkans was passed by Greece in 1939, and had special reference to Roman Catholic missions. The Baptists and other evangelical groups in Rumania were suppressed by Premier Ion Antonescu because of their foreign connections.

Locomotives Fatten on Forced Feeding

Wide World

Fireman Now a Valve Turner Instead of Shoveler

The days when a locomotive fireman opened the firebox door with his shovel to heave heaping scoops of lump coal into the fiery mass seems to have passed. Nowadays he simply twirls valves and a machine in the coal-filled tender grinds the lumps into powder and automatically feeds it to the firebox. This helps the fireman; it also saves coal and increases the engine's efficiency. It is estimated that the automatic stoker used on various railroads will this year save 200,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, approximating the labor of 165,000 miners. Some of the biggest savings are on huge freight-train locomotives that had burned 172 pounds of coal per 1,000 freight-ton miles, now cut to 109 pounds. Its use has also stepped up the average freight train load from 651 to more than 915 tons and average length of trains from 37 to 50 cars.

Aluminum Paint Boosts Plane Speed

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 6

The Domestic Transport Division of the Air Transport Command announced it had ordered a restoration of the original aluminum paint for all airplanes flown within the country by commercial airlines for the United States Army.

By discarding olive drab paint, which added about 75 pounds to the weight of the plane, speeds would be increased from five to eight miles an hour, an Army spokesman said, adding that in addition the change would facilitate radio reception and add to the pay load. The shift will be made during regular servicing in hangars.

Hoover Asked To Aid Allied Relief Plans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Striking out ahead of postwar planners, a Senate subcommittee on foreign relations today asked Herbert Hoover to draw on his World War Belgian relief experience and help devise a plan to feed some of Europe's starving millions now.

The former President, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium from 1915 to 1919, was invited to testify Nov. 4 on a resolution calling for immediate action to avert "the impending tragedy of mass starvation" in Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Poland, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

"We have the wheat, and the Swedes have the ships," said Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, co-sponsor of the resolution. Allied control of the Mediterranean, Senator Taft noted, might make it easier to dispatch aid to some of the countries of Southeastern Europe, and possibly even to France.

The resolution's preamble asserts that the plan for sending food to Greece has worked satisfactorily without benefit to the Germans, and calls for extension of the system to other countries, with the aid of neutral Switzerland and Sweden, and the good offices of the International Red Cross.

But, the resolution specifies, there must be no help for the enemy.

U. S. Chamber Head Rejects Political Bid

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Eric A. Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has rejected a request that he enter the presidential race.

The request was made by Dr. Frank B. Robinson, Moscow, Idaho, following a hotel lobby discussion. No party was mentioned. Mr. Johnston, in Washington, telegraphed this reply: "Not interested in running for President or any other political office. Do not want to live on either end of Pennsylvania Avenue. Prefer to live at either end of Main Street in any good American town. . . ."

Ration Board Quits—Couldn't Enter Politics

ALMA, Kan., Oct. 6 (AP)—The Wabaunsee County Ration Board has quit because it didn't want to be "hamstrung and prohibited" from going into politics.

County Commissioners Leo Leonard, August Mueller, and Edwin Stratton and County Superintendent Ralph C. John, the members, said they wanted to be free to make political speeches if they chose.

"Nor do we care," they wrote to OPA officials, "to have to ask leave . . . before we can legally exercise rights politically as American citizens."

Episcopal Proposal Postpones Presiding Bishop's Retirement

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 6 (AP)—Retention of the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker of Richmond, Va., as Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States for another three years was anticipated by some church leaders today following action on retirement age limits.

Also mentioned at the Church's 54th triennial convention as candidates for the highest office were Bishops Henry Knox Sherrill of Massachusetts, Robert E. Strider of West Virginia, Frank W. Creighton of Michigan, and W. Bertrand Stevens of Los Angeles.

Bishop Tucker, 69 would retire next Jan. 1 under existing canons. Today, however, the House of Bishops approved an amendment which would permit a Presiding Bishop to continue in office until the general convention following his 70th birthday anniversary. The proposed change needs concurrence of the House of Deputies to become effective.

The Bishops' favorable vote yesterday of 58 to 19 on the amendment was viewed by some churchmen as an indication that Bishop Tucker would be retained in the office to which he was named six years ago at Cincinnati.

One Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Malcolm E. Peabody of Central New York, described the amendment as "personal legislation."

Election of a new Presiding Bishop or retention of Bishop Tucker, requiring a majority vote by Bishops and majority approval by Deputies, will be decided at later convention sessions.

Another proposed canon amendment approved by the Bishops yesterday would permit missionary districts to have Bishop Coadjutors with the right of succession, instead of Bishop Suffragans who do not have the right to succeed the Bishop. This proposal also requires Deputies' concurrence.

Detroit Labor Candidate Wins Fight to Oppose Mayor Nov. 2

DETROIT, Oct. 6 (AP)—Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., incumbent, and Frank FitzGerald, the latter indorsed by the United Automobile Workers' Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the American Federation of Labor in Detroit, were nominated as mayoralty candidates in yesterday's nonpartisan primary, with Mr. FitzGerald polling almost half the total vote cast.

The complete tabulation gave FitzGerald 97,548 and Jeffries 59,945. The total vote cast for 14 aspirants for the nominations was 198,984, of which Charles Bowles, recalled as Mayor in 1930, received 17,878, and Frank Murphy, a former Michigan Lieutenant Governor, 8,334.

The total vote was approximately normal for an off-year municipal primary. A total of 622,780 Detroiters were qualified to vote.

The size of Mr. FitzGerald's vote surprised even the labor-endorsed candidate himself.

"It looks as if we're in the running," he remarked.

A native of Holyoke, Mass., Mr. FitzGerald came to Detroit in 1917 to enroll as a student at the University of Detroit.

"This is only the first heat—and I have just begun to fight," Mayor Jeffries commented. The Mayor had led by two to one in two previous primary elections and in the last mayoralty election he carried every precinct. He and Mr. FitzGerald will be opponents in the election Nov. 2.

In Tuesday's voting, the Negro vote went solidly for FitzGerald. Although in previous primaries and elections Mayor Jeffries had always won at least an even break in the votes in the Negro precincts, he apparently failed to carry one such precinct yesterday, and the voting was heavy in those precincts.

Some Negro precincts in Detroit's "Paradise Valley," center of violence during the June race riots which provided one of the sternest tests of Mayor Jeffries' administration, gave Mr. FitzGerald a 20-to-1 edge over the incumbent.

The race riots, however, were not made a campaign issue.

Mr. FitzGerald, Circuit Court Commissioner and Detroit University Law Professor, had the support of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Detroit Federation of Labor. Both of these organizations had repeatedly expressed disagreement with Mayor Jeffries' views on labor issues. Mr. FitzGerald has urged a test case by the City to determine whether the City could grant exclusive bargaining rights to any unit of organized labor.

Eight of the nine incumbents seeking nominations in the Councilmanic race were ahead of the 39 other candidates. Among the leaders were Charles E. (Gus) Dorais, former Detroit University football coach and now mentor of the Detroit Lions, professional football team; William A. Comstock, former Democratic Governor of Michigan; William G. Rogell, former member of the Detroit Tigers, and John C. Lodge, Council President.

The incumbent City Clerk, Thomas D. Leadbetter, led his three opponents by a wide margin.

Greek Mariners Will Again Sail Under Own Flag

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Greek sailors will sail under their country's flag, despite the destruction of nearly three quarters of its merchant ship tonnage in three years of war, Petros Spirridacos, Secretary of the Greek Maritime Union, said.

Mr. Spirridacos told a press conference that the Greek merchant fleet, which has shrunk from a prewar level of about 500 ships totaling 2,000,000 tons to about 50 ships of 500,000 tons, is getting replacements from Great Britain and the United States.

The latest additions, he said, were the 10,000-ton Liberty Ships Amerikh, which was turned over to the Greek merchant fleet last week, and Hellas, which will be transferred next week.

Mr. Spirridacos said more than 4,000 Greek merchant sailors have lost their lives as a result of war action. The newly acquired ships, he added, would be manned by members of the union recruited from Greek seamen's pools in the United States and Canada.

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Naval Chiefs Map Pacific Strategy

The Southwest

Continued from Page 1

ited to that objective. Anything beyond that point was too speculative to be worth more than academic attention. But with that point an attainable objective within a calculable amount of time, discussion of steps which come after become urgent and serious matters.

How attainable Rabaul now is can be seen in the latest advances in the Solomons-New Guinea triangle. Here are the military details:

1. Within the past three weeks Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces have cleaned out the entire Cape Huon sector of New Guinea and brought his forces within striking range of the western end of New Britain Island.

Salamaua was taken on Sept. 12, Lae on Sept. 16, Finschhaven on Oct 2. Subsequently, Australian and American troops have been mopping out the sector and extending their flank along the coast toward Madang.

Japanese Quit Solomons

2. During the same period of time, the Japanese have been attempting to extricate their last major garrison in the Central Solomons in an admission that they have lost this entire island area and are falling back to Choiseul and Bougainville. Their withdrawal has been harassed by Allied air and naval forces so vigorously that 150 troop barges are reported to have been sunk during this period.

The result in the Admiral Halsay's forces are within reach of the Northern Solomon Islands.

3. Thus both General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey are one stage removed from Rabaul having completed the first two of the three steps to those final positions from which they will converge on that main Japanese base.

The two operations have been more closely integrated than was always apparent. They began on the Solomon's side of the triangle with Guadalcanal and on the New Guinea side with the Buna-Gona operation—both of which were completed almost simultaneously last winter. The second phase began on June 30 when Admiral Halsey moved into the Central Solomons at Rendova while General MacArthur moved on Lae and Salamaua. That is the phase now completed. The third phase, obviously, is the one of movement into final positions for the attack on Rabaul.

Island Breach Sought

The first phase took six months. The second phase took three months. The means obviously must be in hand for pressing the next phase to an even quicker conclusion. It is even conceivable that at attempt will be made to push straight through to Rabaul in the next phase thus opening the way to the kind of operations which become possible the moment a breach is opened in the main Japanese Island defense line.

The reasonable assumption is that the top commanders already are thinking and planning for that period when the breach will have been opened at Rabaul and they will have this door through which they can drive the vastly increased Pacific Fleet into waters where the Japanese must accept the challenge.

It is perhaps significant that the Pearl Harbor conferences apparently were limited exclusively to naval officers. The last time there was a Pacific strategy conference it included General MacArthur's chief of staff and his chief of air forces. Both came to Washington following the general strategy conference of last May. It seems clear that at that conference plans were completed for the current operations in the New Guinea-Solomons area.

This time the Pacific conference, which followed the Quebec general strategy conference, was, so far as we can tell from the communiques, exclusively a naval affair, at which General MacArthur was conspicuously absent. This fact would seem to explain the General's recent statement that he had been assigned a subordinate role in future plans for the Pacific area. It is probable that he knew about the naval discussions at Pearl Harbor at the time of his statement, and took that means of commenting on the fact that he was not included.

The superficial implication of his absence certainly would seem to indicate that his role will reach its climax when ground operations towards Rabaul reach that objective. That operation will open the way for a big drive into areas which, until now, have been almost a Japanese lake.

General MacArthur has plans for going through that breach to the Philippines. But apparently he will not command that operation. At least the composition of the conference would suggest that it is the Navy which has been assigned the task of driving through in the Pacific phase of a grand plan of strategy, which has its companion piece not in any move from the MacArthur area, but from India, where Lord Louis Mountbatten is scheduled to make a move into Burma or Malaya.

Former Tokyo Writer Sees Allied Victory

By the Associated Press

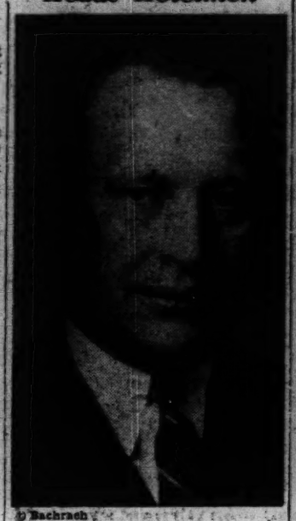
Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 6

Max Hill, chief of the former Tokyo Bureau of the Associated Press, predicted the military defeat of Japan on the ground that the Allies are outproducing and outfighting Japan.

"The Japanese won the first round because we kidded ourselves into thinking we were strong and they were weak," he said. "They won the second round by capturing 1,400,000 square miles of valuable territory.

"They are winning round three because they are having time to exploit the countries they captured."

Heads Hotelmen



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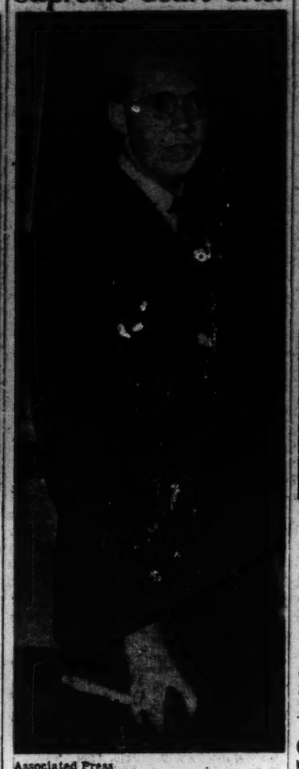
Glenwood J. Sherrard

Chosen President of the American Hotel Association at its annual convention in Pittsburgh. Mr. Sherrard long has been a leader among the nation's hotelmen, serving as Vice-President of the Association last year and President of the Massachusetts Hotel Association. He is President and Managing Director of the Parker House, Boston.

Supreme Court Crier

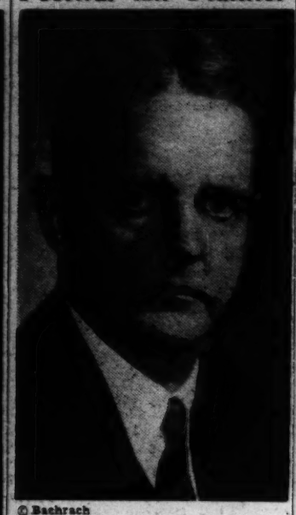


Associated Press

John A. Kenning

John A. Kenning of Germantown, Pa., who took up the duties of Supreme Court Crier on Oct. 4, succeeding T. Perry Lippitt, who is in the Navy.

Postwar Air Planner



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Hugh Knowlton

Hugh Knowlton's appointment as Director of Research and Postwar Planning for Eastern Air Lines is announced by "Capt. Eddie" Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of the Company. The air line's plans for expansion under the direction of Mr. Knowlton embrace both national and international fields.

Japan Loses Holding War In Pacific

The Plans

Continued from Page 1

holding Allied gains to island-by-island hops.

A second point on the changing Pacific canvas is the fact that, with Nippon's Aleutian outposts lost, Japan now must fall back in the north to the Kuriles and particularly to its base on Paramushiru and fortify this more and more heavily in the expectation of direct American attacks against it.

A third decisive change in the Pacific picture is the growing strength, in both surface and aerial striking power, of the American Pacific Fleet. The Pearl Harbor conference of top admirals, which was known for some days by Washington correspondents and during which the admirals may have moved even closer to the enemy, points to the probability that this battering ram of steel and men and planes soon may be hammering at the enemy.

The Pacific Fleet has reached the stage of preparation where it is ready to do battle with the Japanese Fleet whenever and wherever it cares to show itself.

The possibility opens up that, once Rabaul is invested—a move which the completion of the conquest of British New Guinea and the Central Solomons puts next on the list—units of the United States Navy may move north through this breach in the Japanese outer defenses and seek to smoke out units of the Japanese Fleet.

With comparatively smooth sailing between Rabaul and the great Japanese base at Truk to the north, Japan's commanders might feel themselves compelled to risk more than air power to halt the threat to their main bastion at Truk.

The fundamental fact is that Japan is worried—worried at the prodigal expenditure of planes without results in the Southwest Pacific, distressed at the loss of shipping and landing barges, distraught that here and there the outer defenses of the Empire are being breached, while still greater offensives are being raided by the Allies.

From the Tokyo Radio comes a clue to the reaction of the Japanese military machine. The declaration by a Japanese Navy spokesman says that a special session of the Diet has been called to "establish a Ministry of Munitions to effect an epochal increase in Japanese air power," followed an earlier warning broadcast by the Japanese Army Air Force that civilians should not laugh at American claims to gigantic aircraft production.

"We must give more thought," the Air Force spokesman said, "to the fact that enemy planes are buzzing around Japan awaiting for the chance to take the offensive."

Meanwhile, the fact that American strategy, air as well as sea, intends to by-pass the Japanese attempt to hold invaders at arm's length, is stressed in a report to the recent War Department conference of industry, labor, and newspaper leaders which was little-noted at the time. In this, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Wildman, planning assistant in the Army Air Forces, declares:

"Japan schemed her war carefully and well, . . . fortifying every obstacle which would delay and perhaps exhaust us, and in particular creating defenses aimed to stifle our mounting aerial power.

"We are determined not to go along with this kind of warfare, convinced that effective means can be developed to accelerate the employment of our vast aerial supremacy against the Japanese mainland—thereby hastening the advance of all arms."

Twin Offensives

This purpose is appearing now in the developing Southwest Pacific strategy, in moves which, according to high interpretation, give the lie to reports that Gen. Douglas MacArthur is being relegated to a minor role in the war against Japan.

The interpretation advanced in official quarters here is that General MacArthur in New Guinea and newly appointed Lord Louis Mountbatten 3,000 miles away in India will be engaging in complementary drives which will become the twin prongs of one of the biggest pincer movements in history.

The reasoning is that if General MacArthur's advances establish a springboard for winning the Philippines, and Lord Mountbatten should smash the Japanese in Southeast Asia and round the Malayan coast towad South China, this strategy eventually could cut the whole East Indies off from Japan.

Such future developments, however, will require months for their fruition; the immediate fact is that the Pacific war has reached the stage where major strategic moves can be planned, as they were by the admirals at Pearl Harbor.

Drive Is Due On Japanese Eastern Bases

The Northeast

Continued from Page 1

attack, at least, the air cover will, of necessity, be relatively thin.

Many Ships in Harbor

The Japanese have been building up Paramushiro since 1922 when they signed an agreement with the United States not to fortify the Kuriles if the Americans did not fortify the Aleutians. And since the capture of Attu and Kiska, the enemy has been scurrying to strengthen it still further.

The last American bombing raid on this base on Sept. 11 encounted more than 40 new type Zeros and heavy ack-ack fire. Returning pilots reported the harbor full of merchant ships and war craft.

Some authorities seem to think the Japanese have had time to make Paramushiro so strong that a surprise attack on an adjacent island is essential to the success of any campaign against it. It might seem absurd to believe that the Japanese could ever again be caught napping in such a way, but this war is full of repeat performances that have worked again and again.

In the Kiska-Attu campaign the United States forces used a tricky strategy which worked perfectly. That was to attack Kiska steadily with planes and warships, as though in preparation for a landing try, and then suddenly land on Attu. In this case the value of surprise was considered greater than that of air and gunfire preparation.

Shock Troops Ready

The subsequent unopposed Kiska operation was one of the biggest expeditions thus far launched in the Pacific war, but it was only a buildup for Paramushiro.

Incidentally, when the Paramushiro assault comes much will depend upon the character and skill of the first shock troops that go ashore. The people back home need have no fear on this score. Gen. Eugene M. Landrums, a General who whittles in his spare time and cultivates a victory garden, has built up a corps of shock troops in the Aleutians that will be able to meet any test.

General Landrums is one of the doughtiest veterens in the Aleutians and the winner of both the Army and Navy Distinguished Service Medals. It was he who led the original landing on this island of Adak in 1942. From that day, now more than a year ago, he saw Adak grow from three trapper shacks to a great military base and vital steppingstone on the path to Paramushiro.

So. American Butter in N. Y. Not Adequate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Argentine and Brazilian butter and meats have been shipped into New York City recently, but have not eased this City's shortages of these two foods, it was learned here today. Federal spokesmen said the supplies had been purchased for Government priority groups and described the shipments from Argentina and Brazil as "only moderate."

The purchases of the meat were made with the permission of the British Government, which bought the entire Argentine surplus, it was said.

Simultaneously, the butter shortage here worsened, with hotels and restaurants complying with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's request for "butterless lunches." Many of them have eliminated butter entirely, and others have drastically reduced the portions served.

Meanwhile, Leon Henderson, formerly head of the Office of Price Administration, testified before an open hearing conducted by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, that the custom slaughtering arrangement used to get meat for City institutions was entirely legal and in no way resembled a "black market" operation.

Mr. Henderson and other witnesses declared that the arrangement complied fully with every restriction and regulation of the Office of Price Administration and the Food Distribution Administration and had been approved by them. It was also disclosed that the states of New York and New Jersey are employing a similar system to assure a regular and adequate supply of meat for their institutions and that Philadelphia was considering such an arrangement.

The hearings were ordered by the Mayor to aid the whole subject of the City's meat purchases because of "distortions, manifest misrepresentations and conclusions" resulting from a hearing beforethe City Council Committee investigating the affairs of the La Guardia Administration.

Philippines

Continued from Page 1

status as the governments of other independent nations and "all the attributes of complete and respected nationhood."

The Philippine Government, which functions now from this country, has been collaborating with the other United Nations, the President said, adding that he was sure the American people believe the Filipinos "have earned the right juridically to be free and independent."

No Fuel Coupons Needed

The temperature of the sun on its surface has been estimated at about 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

Women Quitting War Work Augment Labor Shortages

Continued from Page 1

3.9 per cent of total male employment.

Separations for women were 7.9 per cent in the month; for men, 6.6 per cent; hiring rates for the same period were 11.6 per cent of total female employment and 7.3 per cent of total male employment.

Variety of Reasons

The War Manpower Commission estimates that in the year ending July, 1944, about 1,400,000 women will have to be added to the existing female labor force. There is no indication at this time that either the quit or separation rates reported by the war plants in these areas with labor market problems would extend through the entire country; but it is obvious that if the quit rate of on woman quitting for every two men hired should apply, the number of extra women needed to carry on wartime production and services would be doubled.

Both total separation and quit rates in the plants reporting ran considerably higher than the five-year peacetime average for the month of June, 1935 to 1939. During this period total separations (men and women) were 3.9 per cent of the total employment; total quits were 1.04 per cent, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. For June, 1943, in these surveyed 16,600 plants, total separations were 7 per cent and total quits 4.6 per cent.

Although no statistical breakdown of turnover by sex was made prior to the war, it is an accepted fact that quit rates for women have always run higher than those for men. Marriage, maternity or other changes in the family status have always been responsible for many women leaving their jobs, and are still to be reckoned with in these wartime quit figures, for marriage and birth figures are on the increase.

Income Factor Vital

Then, to, women are sometimes the secondary source of income in a family, entering the labor market when the income of the major wage-earner is cut off or is inadequate. When the situation changes and the major wage earner is once more able to supply the necessary income, the woman worker leaves her job. This, too, is happening to some extent today.

Other specifically wartime reasons for leaving the job, however, loom important in the information obtained from the exit interviews given in many war plants when an employee quits her job.

A serviceman is transferred from one camp to another. His wife quits her job, packs up and goes to live near him.

This, together with marriage, birth, or family illnesses, is one of the group of "personal" problems which War Manpower Commission considers the most important in women's decisions to leave their jobs. Also in this group would come the very important reason of household burdens.

Particularly is this last problem a motivating force among those women who have had no previous experience in the labor market, or who have no financial incentive for working. The task of filling a war job plus running a home seems like an insurmountable problem and running the home often wins out.

Community Problems

Just about as important as these personal problems are the "community" problems which confront women working in labor shortage areas. Inadequacy of child care is one of the reasons most frequently given for leaving the war job.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ABOVE SUSPICION—Mystery story about man and wife on mission for British Foreign Office. Elaborate, entertaining melodrama.—M. Y.

ACTION IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC—First-rate melodrama about redoubtable American Merchant Marine men who sail convoys to Europe.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN BLACKMAIL—British-made comedy of misunderstanding resulting from a marriage for revenge that turns romantic with good results in entertainment.—M. Y.

ADVENTURES OF A ROOKIE—Farce about army life of new soldiers.—M. Y. C.

ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M Y.

AERIAL GUNNER—Strong program melodrama about revengeful air corps man who perishes heroically. Details at gunnery school absorbing.—M. Y.

AIR RAID WARDENS—Laurel and Hardy help defeat Nazi saboteurs. M. Y. C.

ALASKA HIGHWAY—Melodrama about building of Alcan highway.—M. Y.

ALIBI—Clever detective story well-acted—M. Y.

ALL BY MYSELF—Variations on triangle situation, with advertising business setting, and song-dance relief, all so-so.—M, Y.

ANDY HARDY'S DOUBLE LIFE—Andy winds up his affairs in Carvel and departs for college. Amusing, sometimes touching, sometimes overdone.—M..Y. C.

APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.

ASSIGNMENT IN BRITTANY—War romance centering about young Frenchman's masquerade as another soldier in his old home.—M. Y.

AT DAWN WE DIE—French boy and girl saboteurs shoot works and escape. Good cast in workmanlike story.—M. Y.

AVENGERS—Conventional war melodrama set in Norway.—M. Y.

BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS—Misleading title for mildly entertaining satire on big business—M. Y.

BEHIND THE RISING SUN—Japanese youth becomes killer when war test comes, forsaking his low-caste fiance, and American friends.—M. Y.

BEST FOOT FORWARD—Entertaining Technicolor musical about girl screen star's adventures as prom date.—M. Y. C.

BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast mino melodrama.—M. Y. C.

BLACK HILLS EXPRESS—Regulation Western of Wells-Fargo days.—M. Y. C.

BLACK RAVEN—Wholesale murder in inn.—M.

BLACK SEA FIGHTERS—Stirring Russian documentary showing how the people of Sevastopol held out against the Nazis for eight months.—M. Y. C.

BLOCKED TRAIL—The Three Mesquiteers round up the bandits again—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in crews that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.

BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.

CAPTIVE WILD WOMAN—Man surgeon transforms ape into woman, who reverts to ape and kills him. Morbid stuff for horror film fans only.—M.

CHATTERBOX—Musical farce about movie and radio cutups, with melodramatic finish.—M. Y. C.

CHINA—American schoolteacher's devotion to pupils in China stirs callous salesman to rousing deeds in aid of Chinese.—M. Y.

CHINA GIRL—Melodrama about U. S. reservation and Chinese teacher's daughter, against war background. Realistic bombing climax.—M. Y.

CITY THAT STOPPED HITLER—Realistic Russian record of resistance at Stalingrad.—MC Y.

CLANCY STREET BOYS—East Side Kids lick gangsters in roughhouse Lugosi melodrama. M. Y.

CLAUDIA—Dorothy McGuire in delightful performance as a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.

COASTAL COMMAND—Documentary showing daily work of Royal Air Force in protecting convoys in Northern waters.—M. Y. C.

COLT COMRADES—Hopalong Cassidy outwits crooks who would steal water from ranch.—M. Y. C.

COney ISLAND—Honky-tonk singer's rise to fame as Broadway musical star. Gorgeous Technicolor. Will please Betty Grable's following.—M. Y.

CONSTANT NYMPH—Deeply touching, well-acted story of young girl's unrequited love for middle-aged composer, and her learning just when she realizes that she has inspired him. M. Y.

COWBOY IN MATHATTAN—Class B backstage musical about boy and girl beset by Tin-Pan-Alley chiselers.—M. Y. C.

CRASH DIVE—Night commando raid in Technicolor. Good romantic melodrama of submarine war.—M. Y.

CRYSTAL BALL—Heavy-handed romantic farce about girl who gets her man by masquerading as fortune teller.—M. Y.

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.

DEADMAN'S GULCH—Careful formula Western about gangster operators of freight line.—M. Y. C.

DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets drop on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.

DESERT VICTORY—Thrilling British documentary about Montgomery's successful November attack against Rommel in Egypt.—M. Y.

DESPERADOES—Technicolor photography in western story with standard plot.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DESTROYER—Melodrama about dauntless sailor who won't let his mates give up.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER—Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DIARY OF A NAZI—Soviet war picture that makes Russia hero of story and women saboteurs its heroines. Absorbing, thrilling, even humorous at times.—M. Y.

DIXIE—Technicolor musical with impersonation of Dan Emmett, who wrote famous play and helped start Negro minstrelsy.—M. Y. C.

DIXIE DUGAN—Supporting comedy for double bill, seeking to make fun of wartime Washington.—M. Y.

DU BARRY WAS A LADY—Night club entertainment values again prove dubious source of screen farce, even in Technicolor.—M.

EDGE OF DARKNESS—Story of Nazi brutality during occupation of town in Norway. Too much killing for general audience, otherwise excellent of kind.—M.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FIGHTING BUCKAROO—The hero saves the ranch in rip-snorting western.—M. Y. C.

FALCON STRIKES BACK—Falsely accused hero rounds up real culprits.—M. Y.

FALL IN—Rival sergeants provide more of slapstick fun furnished in "Tanks a Million."—M. Y. C.

FALLEN SPARROW—Thrilling melodramatic tale of espionage with an unromantic conclusion for novel twist.—M. Y.

FALSE FACES—District attorney clears son of false murder charge in sincere, but slow-moving melodrama.—M. Y.

FIGHTING FRONTIER—Daring cowboy poses as outlaw and captures bandits in satisfactory minor Western.—M. Y. C.

FIRED WIFE—Matrimonial farce about misunderstanding in advertising and theatrical business. Well cast and continuously amusing.—M. Y.

FLIGHT FOR FREEDOM—Made reckless by lover's fickleness, girl aviator tragically pilots ship to disaster in far Pacific on Navy mission.—M.

FLYING FORTRESS—Mediocre film about Yanks in the RAF, climaxed by raid over Bedlin.—M. Y.

FOREVER AND A DAY—History of 140-year-old London house provides thread which brings in more than 70 film players in series of patriotic incidents.—M. Y. C.

FOLLOW THE BAND—Modest musical about farmer-trombonist in night club.—M. Y. C.

FORTRESS ON THE VOLGA—Russian picture of defense of Tsaritsin (Stalingrad) against Germans and White Russians in 1918, showing how Soviet emerged from First World War chaos.—M.

Valerie Hobson
In the new melodrama "Sabotage Agent."

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS—Film of Hemingway novel on Spanish Revolution, following book with modulation to be expected. Admirably acted, and photographed in Technicolor in manner to heighten pictorial and dramatic values.—M. Y.

FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLF MAN — Double portion chiller-diller strictly for horror trade.—M.

FRONTIER BADMAN—Texans of 1869 beat beef trust in rousing melodrama. Good cast.—M. Y. C.

FRONTIER FURY—Melodrama about hero under unjust cloud who rounds up real bandits.—M. Y. C.

FUGITIVE FROM SONORA — Trick melodrama, which uses Don "Red" Barry as hero and villain. For not too choosy double bills.—M. Y. C.

GALS INCORPORATED—Tasteless musical about gay bachelor who pretends to be married.—M.

GENTLE GANGSTER—Reformed bootlegger cleans up racketeers.—M. Y.

GET GOING—Fair melodramatic farce about Washington.—M. Y.

GILDERSLEEVE'S BAD DAY—Radio comic with peculiar laugh blunders into new mess of trouble that may interest his listening public. M. Y. C.

GOOD MORNING JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

GHOST AND THE GUEST—Rehash of mystery play routines.—M. Y.

GHOSTS ON THE LOOSE—East Side Kids raid propaganda lair.—M. Y.

GHOST RIDER—Johnny Mack Brown helps Sheriff Hatton round up killer gang.—M. Y. C.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GOOD LUCK MR. YATES—War worker, falsely accused of spying, saves shipyard.—M. Y. C.

GREAT MR. HANDEL—Technicolor biography during years of adversity preceding composition of "Messiah." Good cast and careful presentation of numerous Handel songs and choruses.—M. Y. C.

GYANDEV OF INDIA—Talking picture made in Bombay about a semi-legendary prophet who revived a religion of man's brotherhood. Native pageantry and music.—M. Y.

GUADALAJARA — Mexican-made film, with folk songs for musical interest in conventional story of two girls who nearly marry wrong men.—M. Y.

HANGMEN ALSO DIE—Gestapo searchers vainly for Czech assassin of Nazi leader in Prague. Exciting melodramatic mystery.—M.

HAPPY GO LUCKY—Caribbean capers and song specialties, done in Technicolor.—M. Y.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well-acted.—M.

HARRIGAN'S KID—Offensive, dishonest jockey reforms, thanks to affection for horse and benevolet employer.—M. Y.

HAUNTED RANCH—Range busters find money stolen from Denver mint. Program filler.—M. Y. C.

HEADING FOR GOD'S COUNTRY—Fifth columnists in Aleutians find their plans defeated. Lively, but conventional melodrama.—M. Y.

HEAVEN CAN WAIT—Don Ameche as modern Casanova in tricky, oversentimentalized story made amusing by Lubitsch's direction.—M. Y.

HE HIRED THE BOSS—Stuart Erwin as the worm who turns. Topical program filler.—M. Y. C.

HENRY ALDRICH SWINGS IT—Henry goes romantic briefly, and encounters crooks in formula melodramatic comedy.—M. Y.

HE'S MY GUY—Backstage musical, pleasantly familiar for Class B double bills.—M. Y. C.

HERS TO HOLD—Agreeable fable with music; boy meets girl, they separate, but will meet again as the war permits.—M. Y. C.

HIDDEN HAND—Melodrama about deranged murderer. Weak in story, direction and acting.—M.

HI DIDDLE DIDDLE—Farce with music about delayed honeymoon.—Frothy.—M. Y.

HI YA, CHUM—Ritz Brothers raise corn in melange of song, dance, and knockabout antics.—M. Y. C.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE—Reckless, selfish truck driver finally sacrifices himself in good cause. Exciting trick plot.—M. Y.

HI, BUDDY—Unpretentious musical with singing and dancing specialties.—M. Y. C.

HIT PARADE OF 1943—Romance of Tin Pan Alley with too-smart writer improved by affection of sweet girl composer.—M. Y.

HIT THE ICE—Abbott and Costello have ludicrous adventures with crooks, ending well in dazzling skiing.—M. Y. C.

HITLER, DEAD OR ALIVE—Alcatraz graduates go to Berlin to "get" Hitler.—M. Y.

HITLER'S MADMAN—Overdone melodrama about destruction of Lidice.—M. Y.

HITLER'S CHILDREN—Tragic story of effect upon boy and girl in Germany of Fuhrer's systematic education of youth.—M. Y.

HOLY MATRIMONY—Amusing fable about famous painter who wished to live peaceful life.—M. Y. C.

HONEYMOON LODGE—Slender musical about estyle of warbling.—M. Y. C.

HUMAN COMEDY—William Saroyan's pleasant and touching comment upon life in a small town and a particular family as affected by the war.—M. Y. C.

HOW'S ABOUT IT?—Tin Pan Alley romance that will be enjoyed by those who like Andrews Sisters

tranged husband and wife who become reconciled through re-enactment of courtship.—M. Y.

HOOSIER HOLIDAY—Musical with Hoosier Hot Shots and other radio talent.—M. Y. C.

HOPPY SERVES A WRIT—Hopalong Cassidy catches bandits. Evergreen melodramatics.—M. Y. C.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE—More Blondie and Dagwood adventures, this time with horse.—M. Y. C.

I WALKED WITH A ZOMBIE—Morbid phony horrors.—M.

JEANNIE—British Cinderella tale about farm drudge who spends small inheritance on trip to prewar Vienna, and ends by marrying Yorkshire salesman. Light amusement.—M, Y. C.

JITTERBUGS—Laurel and Hardy tangle with crooks and recover girl's bank roll amid slapstick antics and musical turns.—M. Y. C.

JOHNNY COME LATELY—Roving reporter befriends woman publisher and mixes in small-town politics, with good melodramatic results.—M. Y.

KANSAN—Expected Western ingredients.—M. Y. C.

LADIES' DAY—Farce about domestic affairs of baseball players. Lupe Velez sets pace.—M. Y. C.

LADY CARPENTER—Shoplifting crime melodrama.—M.

LADY TAKES A CHANCE—Girl tenderfoot encounters unlicensed cowboy and hog-ties him after farcical adventures.—M. Y. C.

LAND OF HUNTED MEN—Range Busters help round up robbers. Fair program supporter.—M. Y. C.

LARCENY WITH MUSIC—Singer's manager saves night club from bankruptcy by popularizing his musical numbers. Program filler.—M. Y.

LAW OF THE NORTHWEST—Mounties defeat lone wolves in ordinary melodrama.—M. Y. C.

LET'S FACE IT—Formulaic musical about soldiers and flighty married couples.—M. Y.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining "if routine, western oozing thrills with comedy.—M. Y. C.

MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Roy Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep reivers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old, tragic poem by Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

MISSION TO MOSCOW—Elaborate screening of former U. S. Ambassador Davies' report on Russia's friendship for United Nations.—M. Y.

MAN FROM DOWN UNDER—Australian boxing manager in none-too-pleasant melodramatic story about supposed brother and sister who turn out to be not related. War and prize fight scenes.—M.

MORE THE MERRIER—Wasington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, mostly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MURDER ON THE WATERFRONT—Class B mystery with clues and spies at every turn.—M. Y.

PASSPORT TO SUEZ—Lone Wolf unjustly suspected in lively melodrama.—M. Y.

PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.

PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.

PILOT NO. FIVE—Regenerated tool of corrupt politician pays debt to society by suicide bombing of Japanese in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome, instructive, inspiring.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SALUTE TO THE MARINES—Retired Marine leads delaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SHRINE OF VICTORY—Documentary showing Greek resistance to Fascist invasion.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down saboteurs.—M. Y.

SILVER SPURS—Roy Rogers solves a murder mystery in which he is falsely accused.—M. Y. C.

SKY'S THE LIMIT—War-time romantic comedy which Fred Astaire highlights with Joan Leslie as partner.—M. Y.

SLEEPY LAGOON—Girl mayor bests racketeers in passable melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS — Shop girl's dream of handsome husband and luxury comes true after entertaining adventures.—M. Y. C.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE — Steadily entertaining British melodrama of return of vital war machines from France.—M. Y.

SONG OF TEXAS—Roy Rogers sings and shoots way through lively western.—M. Y. C.

SO PROUDLY WE HAIL!—Exceptional cast in moving story of heroism of nurses on Bataan.—M. Y.

SOMEONE TO REMEMBER — Sentimental comedy about mother who kept hope of seeing long-lost son. Well-cast minor romantic interest.—M. Y. C.

SPITFIRE—Leslie Howard in stirring British-made picture showing how the Spitfire fighting plane was brought to high efficiency—M. Y. C.

SPY TRAIN—Cheaply made, but fast pace helps melodrama involving reporter and Nazi agents. —M. Y.

STAGE DOOR CANTEEN—Glorifying Canteen's service to soldiers and sailors. Many stage and screen luminaries, and six name bands.—M. Y. C.

STORMY WEATHER — Bill Robinson's inimitable dancing in Negro musical that touches on incidents in his career.—M. Y. C.

STRANGE DEATH OF ADOLF HITLER—Melodrama about killing of Hitler impersonator.—M.

STRANGER FROM PECOS—Bandits get 20 minutes start, but they haven't a chance in this melodramatic setup.—M. Y. C.

STRANGER IN TOWN—Small-town political machine smashed in fair melodrama.—M. Y. C.

STAND BY ALL NETWORKS—News commentator tracks down saboteurs in conventional action melodrama.—M. Y. C.

SUBMARINE BASE—Gangster, suspected of aiding Nazis, double-crosses them instead. Exciting Class B melodrama, well-played.—M. Y.

SWING-SHIFT MAIZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

SWING YOUR PARTNERS—Popular radio entertainers in mild comedy with music about woman manufacturer who by going to work incog discovers how to treat workers better.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN TRIUMPHS—Johnny Weissmuller defeats Nazi paratroopers who drop into jungle.—M. Y.

TENNESSEE JOHNSON—Biographical drama of post-Civil War history, making President Johnson martyr in democracy's cause. Well acted.—M. Y. C.

THANK YOUR LUCKY STARS—Two-hour variety show with Eddie Cantor as guide.—M. Y. C.

THEY CAME TO BLOW UP AMERICA—Rambling war melodrama presented as fictionalized background story of case of eight saboteurs captured about a year ago.—M. Y. C.

THIS IS THE ARMY—Spectacular musical comedy version of stage revue, with original cast of 350 soldiers, and others for handsome, stirring patriotic entertainment.—M. Y. C.

THIS LAND IS MINE—Mild schoolmaster emerges as hero of Nazi-dominated town. Exceptional cast, inspiring theme.—M. Y.

THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with camp show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good light entertainment.—M. Y. C.

THUMBS UP—Passable minor musical about singer who learns to place good of Allied war effort ahead of ambition.—M. Y. C.

TIGER FANGS—Frank Buck defeats Nazi plot to turn animals loose on jungle natives. Melodrama for duals.—M. Y.

VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER—Entertaining and absorbing Disney combination of cartoon and realistic photography to present Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky's argument for the consolidation of all U. S. air power under single separate command.—M. Y. C.

WAGON TRACKS WEST—Indian, crooked commissioner, rich grazing lands stirred together, into cracking Western.—M. Y. C.

WATCH ON THE RHINE—Paul Lukas and Bette Davis in moving drama of couple devoted to the underground opposition to fascism.—M. Y. C.

WE'VE NEVER BEEN LICKED—War melodrama which has Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College for the most part as scene, and exciting airplane-ship battle for finish.—M. Y.

WEST SIDE KID — Far-fetched melodrama about gangster who reforms neglected family.—M. Y.

WILD HORSE STAMPEDE—New western series starts with roundup of horse thieves.—M. Y. C.

WEST OF TEXAS—Modestly budgeted western with song.—M. Y. C.

WHAT'S BUZZIN' COUSIN?—Passable musical romance of radio entertainers.—M. Y. C.

WILD HORSE RUSTLERS—Government agents tangle with Nazi agents who seek to destroy Uncle Sam's horses. Rubber-stamp western.—M. Y. C.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war-incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

WINTERTIME—Sonja Henie again displays skating skill. Long on performance talent, and short on story interest.—M. Y. C.

YANKS AHOY—Two battling sergeants capture submarine in knockabout melodrama.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

BAR 20—Hopalong Cassidy polishes off stage coach bandits in standardized western that will have special appeal for spectators who like liberal showigs of scenery.—M. Y. C.

TOP MAN—Timely musical about classmates in junior college who work four hours daily in aircraft factory, still leaving them time for singing and dancing.—M. Y. C.

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Miami Rent Control Keyed to Seasons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 6—A unique system of rent control to fit seasonal conditions in the Miami area will go into effect here Nov. 1.

Until then rents are frozen at the level of Sept. 1, 1943. The newly opened Office of Price Administration rent-control unit, directed by Laurence A. Schroeder, Jr., will spend the month of October registering landlords controlling approximately 90,000 houses and apartments. Rules governing hotels and rooming houses will be announced later.

A landlord will be permitted to charge either monthly or seasonal rate, depending upon his 1942-43 record, but the annual revenue from each unit will not be allowed to increase.

The Miami area is the last large war center in Florida to be placed under rent control. Realty boards, hotel and apartment-house associations, and chambers of commerce organized a voluntary rent-control committee many months ago in the endeavor to ward off OPA action.

Leaders of the group of which Charles A. Post, Miami realtor, was chairman, asserted that members of the various organizations represented were not raising their rates. They attributed reports by the armed forces and civilians that rents were being raised to the action of landlords who were not members of any of the organizations.

The committee was skeptical of OPA control because the members doubted that the setup in other communities could be applied here without great losses to the landlords, who were accustomed to making their profit during the winter season and often operating at a loss during the summer months.

There were many objections when the temporary level at which rents were frozen on Sept. 15 was set at Sept. 1, because that date is considered part of the summer season here.

A committee to serve in an advisory capacity to the rent-control office has been set up under sponsorship of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. Its chairman and many of its members were chosen from the original rent-control committee. They are less opposed to OPA control under the special system for this area than they were when the OPA first threatened to move in here.

Fireproofing Lumber

Laboratory treatment of lumber against fire has developed into a wartime industry of vast proportions as wood substitutes for steel grow in demand.

Untreated wood that would burn through in 15 minutes is impregnated with three or four pounds of chemical a cubic foot and found to hold back fire for 45 minutes. A higher retention of chemicals holds the fire back slightly longer.

Commenting on fire-resistant lumber in the United States Senate last week, Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania declared that the production of this type of lumber had jumped from a few million board feet to 22,284,000 in 1942, and he predicted that this figure would be tripled in 1943.

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Good, Indestructible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER has Christendom been more confident than now of the ultimate triumph of its ideals of freedom and love. Never in the world's history has evil won a lasting victory over good. On the contrary, those of clear, spiritual vision have always rightly foreseen the self-destruction of evil.

In the Bible we read that Judas Iscariot betrayed Christ Jesus into the hands of his enemies. To mortal, material reasoning, Christ Jesus was in jeopardy. The Master, however, had foretold this event and its outcome to his disciples. Only after his resurrection, his complete victory over the so-called forces of evil, did they understand his saying (Luke 22:22), "Truly the Son of man goeth, as it was determined: but woe unto that man by whom he is betrayed!"

Christ Jesus rose from the grave and showed that evil is a lie, and therefore powerless. He proved thereby that when we have acquired an understanding of man's true, spiritual being, we can overcome, mentally and physically, the belief in the power of evil. The fate of the betrayer was different. The Gospel of Matthew (27:5) relates that Judas "went and hanged himself." This incident shows that the seeming defeat of good ultimates in victory, while the seeming victory of evil ends in defeat.

* * *

"Error, urged to its final limits, is self-destroyed," we read on page 476 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Numerous, indeed, are the instances in which the error of an incurable or fatal disease has been healed by the practice of Christian Science, instances where failure was replaced by success, sinful habits by clear and healthful thoughts and deeds. The help Christian Science gives to its students is the same spiritual understanding which Christ Jesus expressed in his healing and regenerating ministry.

Today, the whole world is challenged by the boastful utterances of evil, by the claim that whosoever does not submit willingly to its domination will be destroyed. Are we ready to meet the challenge? Dare we, as our Master did, put our full confidence and trust in God? Then we shall witness how the intrigues which evil has devised in the attempted destruction of all that is good, noble, and pure will turn against itself, bringing about its own annihilation. Let us rally to God, to Truth, Life, and Love, in order to hasten the extinction of evil, sin, hate, death. There is no need for anxiety as to the outcome of the struggle. The Christian world, with the power of enlightened spiritual wisdom and understanding, revealed in the Bible and elucidated by the Christian Science textbook, will be found able to meet the challenge effectively.

Christ Jesus, our Way-shower, said that the devil or evil "is a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44). A liar tells things that are not true; therefore when a lie is found out, its unreality is seen and it is reduced to its native nothingness. It is clear that something which does not really exist has no origin, hence its cause or father is a lie. Those who have experienced the healing, guiding, and protecting effect of Christian Science have found that God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent, and that His opposite, devil or evil, is a lie, nothingness.

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook (p. 330) we read: "Evil is nothing, no thing, mind, nor power. As manifested by mankind it stands for a lie, nothing claiming to be something,—for lust, dishonesty, selfishness, envy, hypocrisy, slander, hate, theft, adultery, murder, dementia, insanity, inanity, devil, hell, with all the etceteras that word includes." Every one of these claims for the so-called power of evil has already been destroyed and proved null and void in the individual experience of thousands who through the study and application of Christian Science have found healing and freedom.

When it is more generally realized that "evil is nothing, no thing, mind, nor power," its false claims will lose their grasp upon mankind. This fact, once seen and experienced, brings more clearly to the human consciousness the all-power and ever-presence of God—Life, Truth, and Love—which were plainly manifested in word and works by our Master, Christ Jesus, who overcame every claim of mortal mind.

* * *

The love for freedom, right, honesty, purity, self-forgetfulness, and charity—in short, pure Christianity—can never be destroyed by any material power. The attempt to destroy spiritual facts by mortal mind methods ultimates in the defeat of the betrayer, because he undertakes to fight against God, the all and only power.

Saint John envisioned and foretold the ultimate annihilation of all error and the complete reign of the divine Mind when he wrote in the book of Revelation (21:4): "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away." All evil will be self-destroyed and Love will be enthroned.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"HERACLES" FROM THE PEDIMENT OF THE TEMPLE AT AEGINA

THE FIGURE OF "Heracles" as archer is one of the handsomest ancient Greek sculptures of the interval that is known as the Transitional Period. The Greeks were engaged in the Persian Wars, exposed to perils and threatened with subjugation. The strain of battle was eventually replaced by the joy and confidence of victory, and the great climax of Greek sculpture followed in the monuments of commemoration and gratitude.

The Temple of Aphaia was erected on a hill on the Island of Aegina, between 500-480 B. C. Elsewhere the burdens of war precluded much art activity, but the island situated in the Gulf of Athens seems to have been outside the zone of danger, and apparently calm and prosperous enough to engage in such a lofty project. The eastern and western pediments were adorned with beautiful sculptures. The Trojan wars are illustrated and it is possible that the soldiers from Aegina are represented.

The warriors are shown in action, manipulating their weapons, protecting themselves with their shields, taking aim, and struck down in combat. To fit the shallow triangular space of the pediment the figures vary from upright to bending, kneeling, crouching, and recumbent postures. The Greek sculptors were acquiring skill in portrayal of the human figure in a great variety of postures. The archaic rigidity was overcome, limbs were articulate, forms flexed, muscles indicated. Furthermore, there was a compact vigor in the active forms. Not only are the figures individualized and clearly defined, but simultaneously their postures are adjusted to a general design which unifies the many separate figures. The lines of this larger pattern may be followed in the accentuated angles that keep repeating the architectural angle of the pediment.

"Heracles" is seen here taking aim. The kneeling figure is sturdy and buoyant; his muscles express his godly beauty and strength. He wears for a helmet a lion's head. Such a visualization combines naturalism with monumentality. We still feel the influence of the sturdy block from which the figure was carved, and yet "Heracles" seems quite free to engage in the exploits of battle.

Two centuries ago, the remains of the pedimental sculptures of the Temple at Aegina were transported to Munich.

DOROTHY ADLOW

"Caballero"—Man on Horseback

DOWN BRICK-PAVED San Francisco Street in Santa Fé comes the precise, rhythmic music of a loping horse. A cowboy works his mount in between the parked cars and drops the reins to the curb. He is a real cowboy, in from the range. There is nothing synthetic about him. He is as genuine as his work-stained blue jeans, his faded once-gay shirt and his broad-brimmed felt hat which has as many quirks and angles as an old adobe wall. His high-heeled cowman's boots give him a ludicrous mincing gait as he saunters from store to store.

"That," remarks a bystander, "is a refreshing sight, after all the Mexican and Spanish stuff around here. A real United States institution—the cowboy, as American as ham and eggs!"

* * *

The cowboy's horse stands head down at the curb. Behind him in the street is the motor flurry of a mechanical age. In front of him, on the sidewalk, Santa Fé's three races, Indian, Spanish, and Anglo, make a kaleidoscope of raw color and a Babel of tongues. He is a little horse, a pinto with strange white markings. His coat is rough and lusterless. He has an arid, indigenous look, like our stunted piñon and juniper trees. Like them, he gives the impression of great endurance and of a tough and wiry fiber.

Back of that utilitarian little horse is an amazing history, packed with color and romance. A little over four hundred years ago, there was not a horse in all the great Southwest, now the last stand of the cowboy and his mount. Stranger still, there was not a horse in all America.

In 1519, Hernán Cortéz put into a harbor on the coast of Mexico which he called Vera Cruz. Somewhere on his high-prowed Spanish galleons, "wooden houses with wings," were stowed away sixteen bewildered horses. They were magnificent, tall, deep-chested, satin-coated animals from green Andalusian meadows. Worthy they were of their armored and crested riders, whose names were among the most illustrious in all Spain. History was to turn new and exciting pages under the high-stepping feet of those sixteen thoroughbreds.

* * *

With a few hundred men on foot and sixteen on horseback, Cortéz took the rich and populous empire of Montezuma. Superstition, treachery, and the Spaniards' "thunder stick" which spat fire, all contributed to the downfall. But the horse was an overwhelming factor. Montezuma's warriors had never seen a horse. They believed that the strange, white-faced, bearded rider and his mount were one being, a kind of centaur, a supernatural manifestation. Instead of fighting, they proffered gifts.

Twenty years later, the Spaniard sighed for new worlds to conquer. Far to the north, it was reported, there were seven cities whose door lintels were of solid gold. To them Francisco Coronado led a small company of men on horseback. Over hundreds of miles of desert and mountains they toiled, until they came to the valley of the Rio Grande in what is now New Mexico. Here were no golden cities of Cibola, but an ancient and colorful civilization.

* * *

Again the horse was a deciding factor. Not only did he give the invader mobility for vast distances, but the pueblo-dwelling Indians looked with awe and wonder on the prancing beast which was like nothing they had ever seen in the animal world. Soon, all up and down the Rio Grande, the crimson and gold banner of Spain was in undisputed possession of forty sun-burnished ancient fortresses and land as far as the imagination could reach.

Colonists followed in the footsteps of the "Conquistadores." They, too, brought in horses. Where land grants stretched for thousands of acres, a horse was an absolute necessity. Thus it was that the man on horseback, the "caballero," became a symbol of wealth and power. The man on horseback was "el rico," the rich. The man on foot or on burro back was "el pobre," the poor.

* * *

Within a hundred years, the first few horses multiplied until the Spanish Southwest became a "nation on horseback." There were even great herds of wild horses in sheltered valleys and on grassy mesas, started from strays that had wandered from the settlements. It was from these wild herds that the migratory Indians lassoed their mounts and learned to ride them bareback with only a noose around the nose for guidance. From the day that the Indian became a horseman, a man on horseback, he was no longer supine, as the history of our own country can well attest.

Down through four hundred years, the word "caballero," man on horseback, has acquired new significance. You can hear it to this day among the older generation of Santa Fé. When Don Tomás, walking through the dust of the Camino meets Don Inocencio, there is a straightening of bent old shoulders. Thin, brown, aristocratic old fingers touch broad-brimmed black hat brims. One word only is the greeting.

"Caballero," says Don Tomás.

"Caballero," replies Don Inocencio.

* * *

Probably neither man has been on horseback for fifty years. Maybe he never owned one. Somewhere along the years the word "caballero," man on horseback, has come to mean what the man stood for—integrity, gallantry, and punctilious courtesy—in other words, gentleman.

It is a long trail the sturdy little pinto has come from green Andalusian meadows to the empire of Montezuma, to the seven golden cities of Cibola, to an American ranch. Along that trail was developed the significance of the word "caballero," gentleman. That significance has become an integral part of our Spanish-American neighbors in New Mexico.

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Night Freight Song

The rumble of a long freight
Carries heavily into the stillness
Of the night, bringing a song
Of mechanical motion over the rails,
A chorus, riding on the clear air
Of the sunless hours as the track
Vibrates under the wheels.
The train passes and we are left
In waves of wind and smoke.
When the lighted caboose rounds
The bend far down the line,
And disappears, we are lost
In a deep bowl of darkness
With hills on either side.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

EL BIEN INDESTRUCTIBLE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NUNCA ha tenido el Cristianismo tanta confianza como ahora en el triunfo final de sus ideales de libertad y amor. Nunca en la historia del mundo ha ganado el mal una victoria duradera sobre el bien. Al contrario, aquellos que poseen visión clara y espiritual han previsto correctamente la destrucción del mal por sí mismo.

Leemos en la Biblia que Judas Iscariote traicionó a Cristo Jesús entregándole en manos de sus enemigos. Según el razonamiento mortal, material, Cristo Jesús estaba en peligro. El Maestro, sin embargo, había predicho a sus discípulos este acontecimiento y sus resultados. Solamente después de su resurrección, es decir, su completa victoria sobre las llamadas fuerzas del mal, entendieron ellos su dicho (Lucas 22:22): "En verdad el Hijo del hombre se va, según ha sido determinado, pero ¡ay de aquel hombre por quien es entregado!"

Cristo Jesús salió de la tumba y demostró que el mal es una mentira y, por consecuencia, carente de poder. El probó de este modo que cuando hemos adquirido un entendimiento del verdadero ser espiritual del hombre, podemos vencer mental y físicamente la creencia en el poder del mal. La suerte del traidor fué diferente. El Evangelio de Mateo (27:5) relata que Judas "fué, y se ahorcó". Este incidente demuestra que la derrota aparente del bien termina en victoria, mientras la victoria aparente del mal termina en derrota.

"El error, empujado a sus límites finales, se destruye a sí mismo," leemos en la página 476 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana. Numerosos, sin duda, son los casos en los cuales el error de una enfermedad incurable o fatal ha sido curado con la práctica de la Ciencia Cristiana; casos en que el fracaso fué reemplazado por el buen éxito, hábitos pecaminosos por pensamientos y acciones saludables y limpios. La ayuda que la Ciencia Cristiana imparte a sus estudiantes es el mismo entendimiento espiritual que Cristo Jesús expresó en su ministerio de curación y regeneración.

Hoy día, todo el mundo es desafiado por las jactanciosas expresiones del mal sosteniendo que el que no se someta voluntariamente a su dominio será destruído. ¿Estamos listos para afrontar este desafío? ¿Nos atrevemos, como hizo nuestro Maestro, a poner toda nuestra confianza y fe en Dios? Entonces seremos testigos de que las intrigas que el mal ha inventado en su tentativa de destruir todo lo que es bueno, noble y puro se volverá contra él mismo y llevará a cabo su propia aniquilación. Acojámonos a Dios, a la Verdad, la Vida y el Amor para apresurar la extinción del mal, el pecado, el odio y la muerte. No es necesario preocuparse por el resultado de la lucha. El mundo cristiano con el poder iluminador de una visión y un entendimiento espirituales, revelados en la Biblia y explicados en el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, será capaz de afrontar el desafío de una manera eficaz.

Cristo Jesús, nuestro Indicador del camino, dijo que el diablo o el mal "es mentiroso, y padre de mentiras" (Juan 8:44). Un mentiroso dice cosas que no son verdaderas; por consiguiente, cuando una mentira se descubre, su falta de realidad se echa de ver y queda reducido a su nulidad primitiva. Es bien claro que una cosa que en realidad no existe, no tiene origen y, por lo tanto, su causa o padre es una mentira. Aquellos que han experimentado la curación, la dirección y los efectos protectores de la Ciencia Cristiana han hallado que Dios es omnipotente, omnisciente, y omnipresente, y que Su contrario, el diablo o mal, es una mentira, nada.

En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana (p. 330) leemos: "El mal es nada, no es cosa, ni mente ni poder. Según lo manifiesta la humanidad representa una mentira, la nada pretendiendo ser algo,—la lujuria, el fraude, el egoísmo, la envidia, la hipocresía, la calumnia, el odio, el robo, el adulterio, el asesinato, la demencia, la locura, la vacuidad, el diablo, el infierno, con todas las etcéteras que esa palabra incluye." Todas estas pretensiones del llamado poder del mal han sido ya destruídas y se ha probado que son nulas y sin valor en la experiencia individual de miles de individuos que, por el estudio y aplicación de la Ciencia Cristiana, han encontrado curación y libertad.

Cuando de un modo más general se entienda que "el mal es nada, que no es cosa, ni mente ni poder", sus falsas pretensiones que tienen a la humanidad en sus garras, perderán su poder. Este hecho, una vez visto y experimentado, presenta a la conciencia humana de un modo más claro la permanente presencia de Dios, todo poder—Vida, Verdad y Amor—plenamente manifestados en las palabras y obras de nuestro Maestro, Cristo Jesús, que venció todas las pretensiones de la mente mortal.

El amor a la libertad, al derecho, la honradez, la pureza, el olvido de sí mismo, y la caridad—en otras palabras, al Cristianismo puro—nunca puede ser destruído por ningún poder material. La tentativa de destruir hechos espirituales por métodos de la mente mortal termina en la derrota del traidor, pués él intenta pelear contra Dios, el todo y único poder.

San Juan tuvo una visión y predijo el aniquilamiento final de todo error y el reinado completo de la Mente divina cuando escribió en el libro del Apocalipsis (21:4): "Limpiará [Dios] toda lágrima de los ojos de ellos; y la muerte no será más; ni habrá más gemido, ni clamor, ni dolor: porque las cosas de antes han pasado ya." Todo mal se destruirá a sí mismo y el Amor será entronizado.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Darkness Is Kind

(Nacimiento, Santa Rosa Mts., Coahuila, Mexico)

Darkness is kind to dim and distant sounds.
The sun is down; I quench the lamp, and hear
voices both far and faint come strong and
near:
across the river drifts the cry of hounds,
a cow-bell clinks beyond the pasture bounds;
and there are others closer to the ear;
mosquitoes' whining war-song, shrill and
clear;
and crickets — string - musicians on their
rounds.

Sun-rays, perhaps, are loud upon the sky's
tightened blue drum-head, or perhaps it is
that ears are weakened by the straining eyes—
more likely neither one. But I know this:
I've heard the night birds' wings brush the
wind lightly;
the crackle of the stars as they burn brightly.

KENNETH PORTER

Marvels of the Water Hyacinth

A FEW MILES BEYOND Lake Monroe, the Wekiwa—which is the river's first large tributary—enters the St. Johns, after a twelve-mile run from a spring that emits (it has been calculated by persons whom, for some unexplained reason, such figures interest) about forty-two million gallons a day.

The river's west shore, from the mouth of the Wekiwa, for more than ten miles northward, as the crow flies in the cliché, is low, swampy, and most opulently ornamented with ancient moss-draped cypresses, water-maples, sweet gums, and large bay trees, which flourish like the wicked in King David's moralizing. . . .

The east bank of the river, from Lake Monroe northward, although but a trifle less swampy than is the west bank, displays at least its uncountable gaunt cows. These, wading out into the river so far that only their heads are visible, feed pensively all day long upon water hyacinths; and thus demonstrate the bulbs of the water hyacinth to be the most efficient reducing diet which nature affords.

One here confronts a noteworthy product of altruism; for the water hyacinth was not known in the St. Johns, nor elsewhere in the United States, until 1884, when some specimens of it were imported from Venezuela and exhibited at the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. It was there seen floating lightly about clear pools of water aglitter with robust goldfish. It bloomed lavishly, with a delicate purple blossom which resembled an orchid. It was admired vastly. People clamored to obtain this very beautiful, exotic plant.

So a few samples of it were presented to the more influential patrons of the Exposition, including Mrs. W. F. Fuller of Brooklyn, in New York, who then owned a winter home called "Edgewater" near San Mateo, Mrs. Fuller placed fondly her fair souvenir of the great Exposition in her private fishpond, at "Edgewater," where it thrived, and where it expanded daily into more and yet more buoyant, brightly flowering bulbs with their roots interlaced. It thrived so creditably that by-and-by she began to put small sections of these lovely floating mats into the St. Johns, so that they might adorn the river. There too—as Mrs. W. F. Fuller of Brooklyn noted, with a benefactor's heart-glowing—her prized plant thrived, and it gave, to the broad St. Johns, new beauty.

Her water hyacinth so thrived, indeed, that within ten years it had covered some fifty million acres of the river and of the many tributaries to the St. Johns; for cattlemen, who noted that their herds fed with complacence upon the water hyacinth, had distributed it among lakes and streams everywhere in the neighborhood. The fact was discovered far too late that these plants contain so few solids as to afford, practically, no value as food.—From "The St. Johns," by BRANCH CABELL and A. J. HANNA. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Sweet Smell of the Land

EVEN THIS LITTLE TRIP of ninety hours, though, had grown long, and we were glad to be getting to the end of it. The dry hills were red gold that afternoon and in the night no one left the top of the deckhouse. The Southern Cross was well above the horizon, and the air was warm and pleasant. Tony spent a long time in the galley going over the charts. He had been to Cape San Lucas once before. Around ten o'clock we saw the lighthouse on the false cape. The night was extremely dark when we rounded the end; the great tall rocks called "The Friars" were blackly visible. The *Coast Pilot* spoke of a light on the end of San Lucas pier, but we could see no light. Tony edged the boat slowly into the dark harbor. Once a flashlight showed for a moment on the shore and then went out. It was after midnight, and of course there would be no light in a Mexican house at such a time. The searchlight on our deckhouse seemed to be sucked up by the darkness. Sparky on the bow with the leadline found deep water, and we moved slowly in, stopping and drifting and sounding. And then suddenly there was the beach, thirty feet away, with little waves breaking on it, and still we had eight fathoms on the lead. We backed away a little and dropped the anchor and waited until it took a firm grip. Then the engine stopped, and we sat for a long time on the deckhouse. The sweet smell of the land blew out to us on a warm wind, a smell of sand verbena and grass and mangrove. It is so quickly forgotten, this land smell. We know it so well on shore that the nose forgets it, but after a few days at sea the odor memory pattern is lost so that the first land smell strikes a powerful emotional nostalgia, very sharp and strangely dear.—From "Sea of Cortez," by JOHN STEINBECK AND EDWARD F. RICKETTS. (New York: The Viking Press.)

Bright Sword

The woodbine is the first to color.
Upon the side of the elm tree,
it has now become a bright sword
fitting into the green scabbard of the forest.

D. S.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1943

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French Restore Arms Prestige by Taking Corsica From Axis Forces

Color in Television Will Clarify Details

Minimum requirements for most spectacular advance are so great that five to seven years are likely to pass before its use commercially—Industry looks toward ultra short waves for help.

Television's Vast Future
Third and Last Article in a Series

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Associated Press Natural Science Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Of all the marvels of color photography, television has one of the most magical—a dial to tune colors to keep them true from moment to moment.

Color, the last word in television, still has minimum requirements so great that five to seven years after the war are likely to pass before it becomes commercially feasible.

Color television, instead of one spot of light moving three miles a second, as in black and white, has three traveling almost that fast. The spots are red, blue, and green. The single spot for black and white draws 525 lines across the screen to make one picture, and repeats 30 times a second, making 30 pictures to avoid flicker. The three colored spots work together, each on a different line, alternating so that each color is traced over every line, and they avoid flicker with 15 pictures a second.

The dial intensifies any one of the three colored spots as needed. At Columbia's television studio, the scene of much color experimenting, it is believed people will be surprised at how much more color tells than the pictures of an all gray world.

Football Game a Test

As a test, Manager Worthington Miner telecast some colored shots of a bootball game, interspersed with black and white. As the teams shifted for the quarter, the pictures were black and white. The shift itself was not shown, merely the resumption of play after a momentary break. Nobody noticed the change of quarters. But when, a bit later, the colors were switched on, the studio audience exclaimed that the teams were running in the wrong directions.

Before color comes, the networks to relay television over much of the country are likely to be largely established. These chains are expected to form via the big cities.

The fact that not everyone can have access to the networks at once has bothered television pioneers. An idea comes from Salina, Kan. Some Salina men visited the Dumont Laboratories here to learn the cost of a television station.

"We want," they said in effect, "a Salina station. It doesn't have to be hooked up with the rest of the world. We think the people of Salina will be interested in seeing their fellow citizens and in what can be put in within Salina's range."

Present estimates are $150,000 to $200,000 to erect a television station. War gains may cut those figures.

Ultra-Short Waves

The war is doing something further for this problem of how to lengthen the arm of television. Ultra-short-wave radio beams are becoming more effective. Such beams are one way of relaying television from station to station.

Much of the speed of postwar television development depends on standards now being set up.

One discussion is whether the public will be best served by turning over the relay of television to a national carrier, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, on the same basis as phone lines.

The company would use either radio beams or wire, or both. The wire which carries television is an invention of A. T. & T. This wire is hollow, and carries easily 1,000,000 different frequencies in one cable. These cables cost from $2,500 to $6,700 a mile, but television engineers think wider use will reduce this expense.

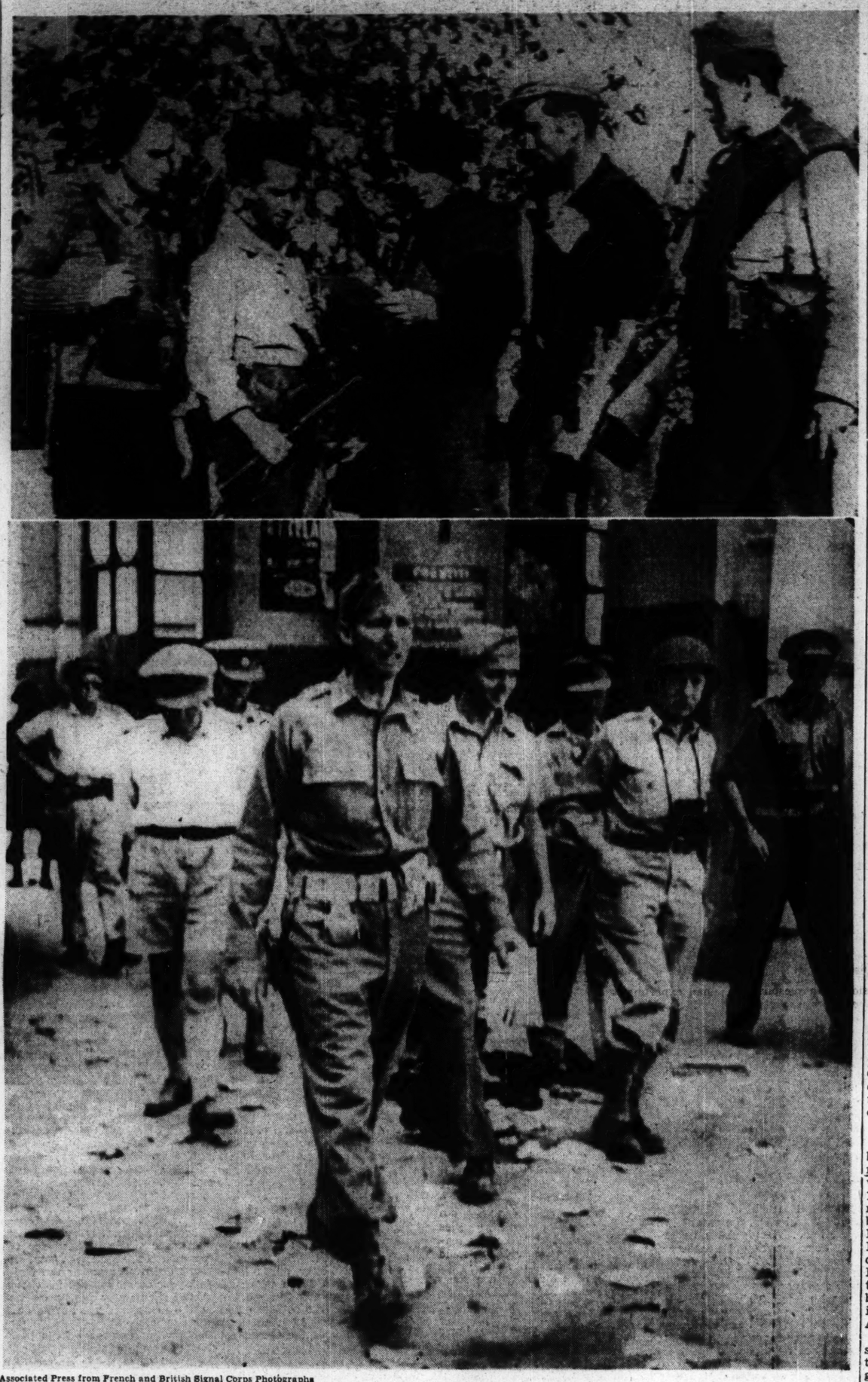
More Power Foreseen

Another gain coming from war is more power for ultra-short-wave radiocasting. Television has not had the high power which is available for radiocasting sound. Television antennae have had to be specially engineered to insure the best reception. But if television gets real power, like sound radiocasting, the engineers foresee all the receiving antennae coming down off roofs and going into the sets.

Regardless of the power available, however, and regardless of the fact that occasionally television has been picked up clear across the Atlantic, with faces recognizable, engineers do not expect a television station to serve much farther than its antenna can be seen from the horizon. This distance is 44 miles for Empire State's 1,250 foot NBC tower.

Still very uncertain is the time when regular radiocasting stations may to some extent shift from their present long, world-girdling rays, to the ultra-high frequencies of television. Engineers believe there never will be a complete shift, for the long radiocasting rays are the only ones that can blanket the earth without need of relays.

But frequency modulation, already put on the air by many stations, is in the same ultra-short range as television. This FM is free from natural static noises. It is probable that FM and television will help each other through the pioneering days, to the end that the customers' sets can be simpler and cheaper and yet universal in service.



Associated Press from French and British Signal Corps Photographs

Episodes in the Battle for Corsica and Italy

Typical of the native Corsicans (above) who formed themselves into guerrilla bands to battle Nazi troops occupying the former French island are these five French patriots. They are ununiformed and carry miscellaneous arms. Followed by United States and British officers, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth United States Army Commander (below), strides along a Naples street shortly after Allies entered.

Germans Call Retreat 'Successful Evacuation'

Island due to become major outpost for Allies in invasion of Southern Europe—Will afford fighter protection for bombers—Concern of Nazis shown by mass arrests in Vichy.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Germans are making "mass arrests" in the Vichy Government preparatory to taking over the Vichy Administration, the Zurich correspondent of the Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter said yesterday, quoting a foreign diplomat arriving in Switzerland from France.

The arrests are being made mainly in the Vichy Ministries of Information, Foreign Affairs, and Interior and the Germans are exercising the sharpest control over all communications with Vichy, the correspondent said the diplomat told him.

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the fall of Bastia to the advancing Allied armies, the occupation of Corsica is virtually completed. The Germans admit this by announcing that "the successful evacuating two thirds to three terminated." In fact, the Nazi armies, which once overran all Europe, today have become masters in organizing "strategical retreats." They apparently succeeded in evacuating two third to three fourths of their 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers defending the island.

The evacuation of Corsica, carried out by the German High Command against overwhelming odds, does not minimize the importance of the defeat suffered by the Nazis. The conquest of Corsica is the direct consequence of the Italian surrender, which deprived the Nazis of the help of the Italian fleet and of the Italian garrison on the island, which actually turned their arms against their former allies.

Corsica will certainly become a major outpost for the American-British-French armies which prepare the invasion of Southern Europe. Today Allied technical troops are already at work to establish bases for Allied bombers which will blast the way for the advancing armies of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

As Corsica lies within 60 miles from the Italian mainland, within 100 miles from the port of Genoa, and not much farther from the French coast, Allied bombers will be provided with efficient fighter protection. The German High Command certainly is well aware of this dangerous consequence of their "successfully completed operations" on Corsica.

Helped by Italian Artillery

The conquest of Corsica has been mainly carried out by French regulars, mostly Moroccan troops, which, however, were aided by 12,000 to 15,000 Corsican "francticreurs," by American Rangers, and by the action of the Italian artillery bombing German positions. However, the operations were commanded by the French General, Henri Martin, and the new military and civil administration has been set up by the French without interference on the part of the Americans and the British.

André Philip, French Commissioner of the Interior, has visited the conquered island and has organized the civil services.

Administrative key positions have been occupied by French patriots, while the chiefs of the former Vichy administration have been jailed.

The French have even arrested several Italian soldiers who were accused of having tortured Corsican patriots during the Axis occupation.

Commissioner Philip pointed out that, despite their recent participation in the drive against the Nazi forces, the Italians much more than the Germans are despised by the Corsican population.

French Prestige Raised

Conquest of Corsica by French troops under French leadership has considerably strengthened the self-confidence of the French. For them, the liberation of France actually did not begin with the Allied invasion of French North Africa, but with the recapture of the Mediterranean island. The French feel that again they have become a power and that they will play an increasingly important rôle in the Mediterranean campaign.

At the same time, Corsica has been a testing-ground for the French underground army which, on a much larger scale, hopes to help the Allied invasion of continental France. During the Corsican campaign, the efficiency of underground action has been convincingly indicated.

When the first contingents of French regular troops arrived in Corsica, French patriots who previously had received large quantities of arms and ammunition, had already occupied many strategically important points and had ousted Vichy officials in towns and villages.

Their attack against German outposts was well streamlined with the appearance of French and American Commando Units. The revolt of the French population forced the Germans to withdraw to the coast where they continued to defend the port of Bastia and other key positions.

However, as the real battle for Corsica began, the patriots' army had to be withdrawn from the battle front to make place for regular army units. Reports from Corsica indicate that "Corsican patriots proved much more helpful in their own localities than elsewhere on the island"—harassing the German rear and destroying their weak outposts.

Friction Still Evident

While bolstering French morale, the Corsican conquest unfortunately disclosed that the frictions between the Giraudist and de Gaullist factions had only superficially been patched.

There has been no open break in French unity but statements of spokesmen from both sides were ample proof of the deep-rooted mistrusts existing between the groups.

Gen. René Chambe, General Giraud's Chief of Staff, while receiving Anglo-American press correspondents, made a not very successful attempt to present General Giraud as the sole liberator of Corsica who generously permitted General de Gaulle to share in popular acclamations.

On the other hand, the releases of the Fighting French omit, or at least play down, the rôle of the French Commander in Chief in the Corsican conquest.

This display of mutual mistrust and jealousy raises concern on what will happen after the liberation of France. As to the actual feeling of the Corsican population, there can be little doubt.

The Corsicans are delighted to be rid of their German and Italian "protectors" and to return under French sovereignty. They hope that after the Allied occupation of the island the economic situation will rapidly improve.

As everywhere in France, the Axis troops have systematically plundered the inhabitants which today face a dangerous food shortage. They are "Gaullists" in the sense that they consider the General as the symbol of French liberation and that they venerate him for having uncompromisingly resisted the Germans and their Vichy friends. General de Gaulle is and for some time probably will be the popular hero of the French while General Giraud, despite several attempts of "building up," has not yet caught popular French imagination.

Hero-worship of General de Gaulle, however, does not signify that the Corsicans are willing to accept him as their political chief and there are all indications that they want to re-establish their old democratic institutions which, however, on Corsica have been tainted by feuds among the leading "clans."

Guerrilla Action

MADRID, Oct. 6 (AP)—Forces of Vichy police and German troops were thrown back yesterday by French guerrillas after a pitched battle in the Plantaurel mountains—foothills of the Pyrenees in the Ariege Department south of Pamiers, it was reported today.

Reports from the French-Spanish border said the guerrillas inflicted heavy losses on the Vichy gendarmes and Germans, who retired to Pamiers, headquarters for the mountainous region, to reorganize and await reinforcements.

Other guerrilla forces apparently angered by the German arrest of 25 hostages Monday at Thonon on the south shore of Lake Geneva, went in force into the Provincial Capital at Annecy yesterday and killed the Chief of the Vichy Government Police for that region.

Martial Law Lifted in Denmark As Nazis Take Over Police Job

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Berlin Radio announced today that German occupation authorities in Denmark had lifted martial law, which was clamped down on the country last month in an effort to end a wave of sabotage.

At the same time, dispatches from Stockholm quoted Swedish press reports as saying that the Germans also had ended a nationwide curfew under which Danes had been banned from the streets between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

The situation within Denmark, however, apparently remained unsettled. Reports from Stockholm last night said that the Nazis had assumed all police functions after arresting high Danish police officials and disarming the state police, estimated at some 7,000 men.

The Germans were said to have taken this action because of the refusal of the Danish police to cooperate with them in rounding up Jews and hunting down saboteurs.

Large numbers of the policemen escaped arrest by fleeing to Sweden, along with thousands of Jews, and many others were interned a Danish refugee reported.

The Nazi pogrom now has extended to half and quarter Jews, reports said. The number of Jews reaching Sweden was said to have passed 3,000, and the Germans were reported to be breaking into homes along the Danish East Coast in search of Jews they believed to be hiding there until they could flee to Sweden.

[A synagogue on the Krystalgade, a street in the heart of Copenhagen, and several Jewish prayer houses have been gutted by fire, Danish refugees arriving at the southern Swedish port of Malmoe said today, according to a dispatch from Stockholm.

It was not known who the incendiarists were, but it was recalled that during the Jewish pogrom in Germany in November, 1938, Synagogues throughout the country went up in flames at the hands of Nazi Storm Troopers.]

The Aftontidningen said that Baron Konstantin von Neurath, former Reichsprotector in Prague, Czechoslovakia, was being mentioned for the post of Reichsgovernor of Denmark, but this report was given little credence in view of his known inability to handle the Bohemian-Moravian situation.

From Norway, meanwhile, came a report that Reichscommisar Josef Terboven had given the Italian community in Oslo the choice of pledging loyalty to Mussolini's Government or going to a German concentration camp.

An Italian who fled to Sweden said there were 50 Italians in Oslo and an undetermined number in other parts of Norway, many of whom, he said, undoubtedly would also try to escape.

Raids on Quislings

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6 (AP)—Nazi police have raided the homes of two Quisling Cabinet members in Norway, indicating increased tension within the Government, advices reaching the Norwegian legation from Oslo said tonight.

The men whose homes were raided here identified as Supply Minister Evino Blehr and Navigation Minister Kjelp Irgens. They were said to belong to an opposition group which threatened recently to resign as a result of Premier Vidkun Quisling's state emergency decree of Aug. 16, and acts committed by Josef Terboven, Nazi Commander of Occupied Norway, declared "contrary to international law."

The advices did not say what the raids produced or whether the ministers were arrested.

Sympathy for Jews

By the Overseas News Agency

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 6—As a gesture of sympathy for Danish Jews being deported by the Germans, Copenhagen University closed its doors yesterday for one week. The Germans immediately countered the move with the arrest of many professors of the University as well as members of the faculty of Aarhus University.

Auto Workers Present Plans For Manpower

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Delegates tothe Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Automobile Workers, Union eighth convention turned their attention today to incentive pay plans, rationing and social security after demanding immediate inauguration of a "comprehensive national war manpower program."

Accusing the War Manpower Commission of showing "neither the understanding nor vision necessary to promulgate" a broad, comprehensive and positive manpower plan, the convention, in a resolution adopted yesterday, called on President Roosevelt and Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman, to "end the current manpower debacle."

It proposed:

1. Centralization and co-ordination of manpower agency with production and procurement.
2. Full mobilization and utilization of all workers.
3. Facilitation of manpower allocation through establishment of fair labor standards.
4. Establishment of area and regional labor pools.
5. Efficient utilization of farm labor.

The resolution declared that numerous critical war production plants "are falling behind schedule because of lack of manpower while owners of neighboring plants and factories in adjacent areas waste labor in effort wholly unrelated to the war program.

Most Naples Art Treasures Unharmed

NAPLES, Italy, Oct. 2. Delayed. (AP)—World famous art treasures in Naples, with a few exceptions, have survived the bombing and fighting around the City, the celebrated scholar, Prof. Amedeo Maiuri, said today.

The National Museum is unscathed except for broken windows and shrapnel hits. Priceless volumes which were packed and hidden are believed to be intact.

The worst destruction occurred in the ruins of Pompeii, the professor said.

"The newest excavations are irreparably injured," he said. "The Strada dell' Abbondanza is ruined beyond restoration and the famous house of Marcus Loreius Tibortinus is completely smashed."

The Professor said that Herculaneum was untouched by bombs, however. He added that the irony of the bombing of Pompeii was that the Germans never had actually encamped inside the famous excavated city. He claimed that they were only in the vicinity.

What appeared to be unmistakable evidence of German military vehicles and tanks were visible inside the ruins last week. However, they may have been made since Professor Mairui's last visit.

He rushed to Pompeii after the first Allied bombs were dropped on German military installations near by, hoping to be able to signal the planes away from the actual excavations. While returning to Naples, a bomb fragment broke his leg.

Despite his condition, he insisted on being transported to the National Museum, where he remained the last three days before the Allied entry into Naples, when started when the Germans blew up Castel Sant' Elmo, the Carthusian monastery adjacent to the Museum.

Within Naples itself, there was some destruction of priceless historical structures, he said. The seventeenth-century Church of San Filippo Neri was hit by a bomb. The even more important Church of Santa Chiara was totally destroyed. It dated back to the fourteenth century and was the chief Gothic work of its kind in Italy.

Despite the damage to important antiquities, however, he said he took the greatest pride in the fight that the Neapolitans put up against the Germans.

"Remember, this is the first Italian city to give them a real battle. I myself from these windows saw boys not yet of teen age throwing hand grenades and helping to excavate German mines. They fought in the streets right beside men," he said.

"Tell my colleagues and all art lovers in America that most of our treasures are safe," he said, "and beg them to do something—anything—arrange some kind of an international agreement whereby other antiquities in Italy can be spared."

severe street fighting developed between Italians and Germans. He said he thought the Germans might attempt to pillage the Museum before they abandoned the city.

Only a few of the heaviest Greek statues and works of art are actually left in the Museum. They are surrounded by sandbags bolstered by wooden scaffolds. The more perishable works were long ago removed to a "secret and sacred" place, the Professor declared. He said he did not believe the Germans had found them.

He denied that the famous San Martino Museum had been destroyed. He said that the rumor

Nazis Fail in Effort To 'Recruit' Italians

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct 6

Only about 150,000 "recruits" have been obtained in Nazi efforts to force 5,000,000 Italians into the German armed forces and war industries, the Swiss newspaper Der Bund said in an article reported to the Office of War Information yesterday.

The paper said these comparatively small results showed the Italians "are avoiding by every means the recruitment regulations" in the German-controlled sections of Italy. The United Nations radio in Algiers, meanwhile, called upon Italians to itensify sabotage against the Germans.

Silk Stocking Sale! But It's in Sicily

NEW YORK (AP)—Gracie Fields, British comedienne, has returned from a seven-week tour of the Mediterranean war fronts with word that silk stockings, almost extinct here, are on sale in Catania, Sicily.

Air Routes Survey Is Urged in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 6—The Federal Government will be urged to support vigorously the establishment of intra-Empire commercial air routes and to commence a Dominion survey of the manpower and materials requirements of Canadian industries for the first two postwar years, according to unanimous resolutions passed by the delegates at the 19th annual business conference of the Canadian Purchasing Agents' Associations here recently.

Because commercial aviation will occupy an important place in the postwar world, and because the Dominion, on account of its strategic position, must take a prominentp art in global aerial transport, the first resolution asked for the linking of all component parts of the Empire and the entering, on equal footing, into commercial air transport arrangements, with the United States.

The matter of international aerial commerce will be one of the most important postwar decisions of the British Empire for the preservation of peace, said Premier George Drew. In his opinion there could be no greater hope for the world than that the air power of the Empire and the United States work to a common plan.

Critics at First World Series Game Reminded of Lombardi's Famous 'Sleeper'

Card 'Picnic' at Plate Gives Yankees Opener

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—It takes all kinds of plays to make a World Series game.

There was, for example, Fred Snodgrass's muff of Clyde Engle's easy pop fly in the classic of 1912, which eventually brought victory to the Red Sox.

There was, also, the fall of 1924 when Hank Gowdy got a foot caught in his mask, missed Ruel's pop foul, then saw Muddy double. A few moments later Earl McNeely's routine grounder hit a pebble at third base and shot over Freddy Lindstrom's head for the game-winning blow.

Card Picnic

And there was the "picnic" the St. Louis Cardinals held around home plate in yesterday's World Series opener at Yankee Stadium, won by the New York American League champions, 4-2.

In many respects it reminded the critics of Ernie Lombardi's famous "sleeper" play in the 1939 Yankee-Cincinnati series. Remember how big Lom reclined, dazed, at the plate while a couple of Yankees raced merrily and unmolested past him?

This time the characters were different, but the show was about the same. It was in the last of the sixth inning. The score was 2-all at the time and a hard, see-saw battle it was. The Cardinals had scored one run in the second, the Yankees had gone ahead with two in the fourth and St. Louis had tied it up in the fifth.

But in that sixth, the Yankees approached the turning point of the opener. With Crosetti and Johnson on second and first as a result of singles, and with Gordon at bat, Max Lanier uncorked a wild pitch. The ball seemed from the press box to bounce directly in front of Walker Cooper, the St. Louis catcher, and go over his right shoulder. The Yankees on base started running. The Cardinals began their search for the ball, which had meanwhile dropped a few feet to the right of and behind the plate.

Cooper Dazed

Sanders rushed in from first base. Lanier came in off the mound. The Yankees kept running. Cooper, like a man in a daze, simply kept turning on a dime. Not until Crosetti had come home did he make an effort to cover the plate. Walker looked like Lombardi standing up.

That was the tie-breaking run. Dickey drove in the other a moment later with a single. After that, the Cards were never in the ball game. Thus, the Yankees found another way to win. But it actually is an old story. Give them an opening and they will jump through it.

What the outcome would have been had Cooper located the elusive pellet, or had covered the plate after one of his mates picked it up, remains problematical. However, the teams might be battling yet. They looked that evenly matched. Lanier was guilty of just one bad pitch, the home-run ball he threw up to Gordon.

Gordon Stars

Incidentally, this Gordon boy is coming back in a sensational manner. Along with clouting that important four-bagger, he handled 12 chances around second base without an error—one chance shy of the World Series record. His homer had terrific momentum, carrying well beyond the boxes in the left field end of the grandstand.

Spud Chandler, too, deserved to win his game. He scattered seven Cardinal hits, two of which did not leave the infield. The first St. Louis run was tainted, when Marion scored Cooper with a double off Etten's up-stretched glove. The second was unearned, thanks to a foolish play by Etten, who threw the ball when he should have held it. Sanders, who had reached first on an infield single, took second as Nick's too rolled into foul territory, and Ray scored on Lanier's hit.

The crowd of 68,676 paid was short of the single game record and critics are at a loss to explain it. Conditions were ideal for a sell-out. However, it may be that the speculators were too high with their asking prices and consequently failed to get rid of their wares.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cardinal rooters are pointing out that Billy Southworth came back in 1942, after dropping the opener at St. Louis. But this may be a different Yankee club—a different club in attitude.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lanier simply played a bad game in the field. His error at first base let Crosetti tally the first Yankee run, a rally which he also helped along by not covering the bag on Johnson's sacrifice. Max wanted very badly to win that one. He was pretty "low" in the clubhouse after the game. He had fanned seven and walked none.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Johnson played a good game at third for the Yankees and made two hits. Sanders did likewise at first base for the Cardinals. Walker's catch on Chandler, however, was the gem.

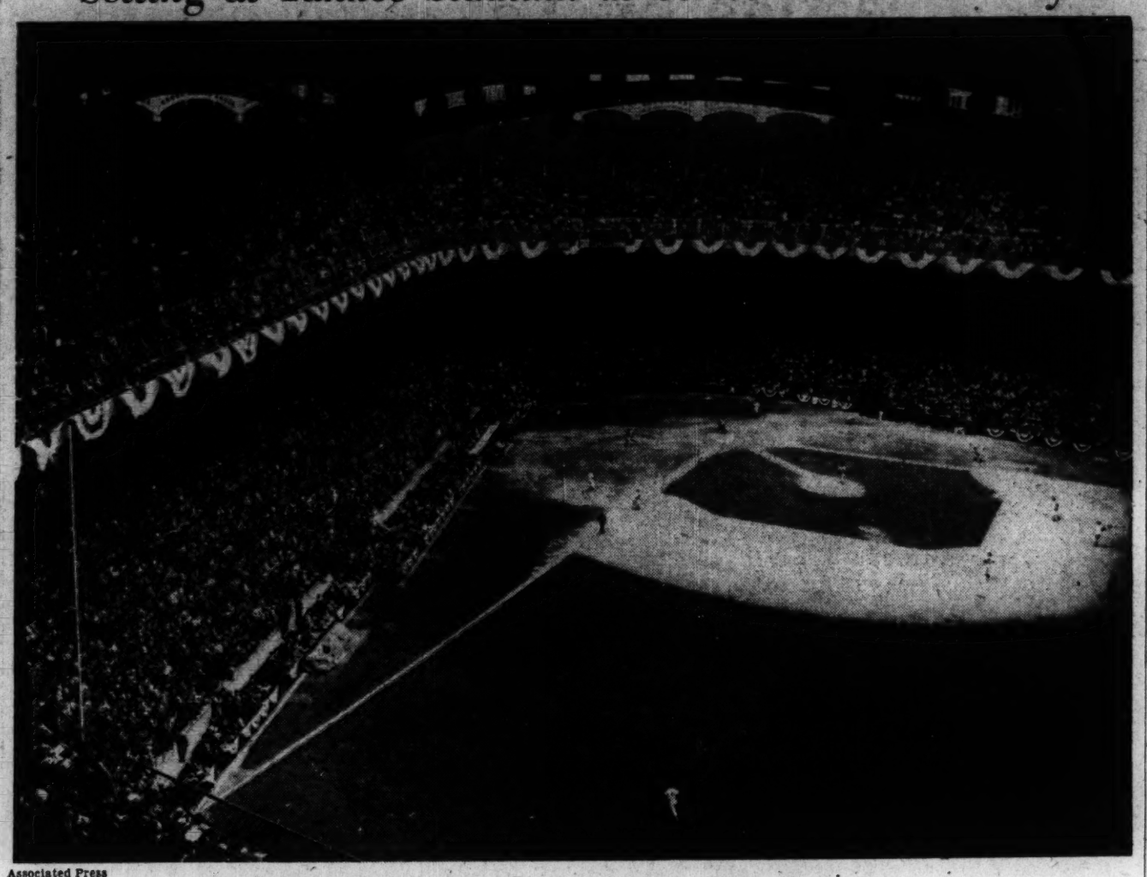
Tufts Is Seeking To Stop Brown's Grid Domination

When the Tufts football team travels to Providence this Saturday, it will try to end the long domination that Brown teams have held over Jumbo elevens. In the 24 games played between the two colleges, the Bruins have been on the long end in 22 of the games.

The last victory gained by Tufts was in 1892, when it won 24 to 4. Its other victory was gained the previous year. Since 1893, Brown has won 21 straight games. The closest the Jumbos have come to upsetting this streak was in 1928 when they had their great back Fred "Fish" Ellis. Ellis' team lost by a 19-to-13 score after it had scared the Bruins for most of the game.

This year's Tufts team has the best chance since the 1928 eleven. The Jumbos with a veteran team should be able to make a very creditable showing, especially if the Bruins do not have Doc Savage, their hard-running and fine-passing halfback, and Charlie Tiederman, their first-string wing back. Brown was just a fair offensive team against Holy Cross with Savage and Tiederman out of the line-up.

Setting at Yankee Stadium as Series Got Under Way



Associated Press

Flag-Draped House That Ruth Built Bulges With 68,676 Fans

Although it was 1,226 spectators shy of the single-game attendance record set by these two clubs in their Series game on Oct. 4 a year ago, yesterday's crowd at the Stadium in New York was conclusive enough to prove that baseball has not lost any of its hold on the public. The scene shows Frankie Crosetti, lead-off man for the Yankees, racing vainly for first base in first inning of first game, won by Yanks, 4-2.

Two Detroit Freshmen In Rookie Race

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—A battle for rookie honors in the National Football League this season is in full progress between Chuck Fenenbock and Frankie Sinkwich, both of the Detroit Lions.

Frankie, the Georgia Peach, is busy attempting to carry on in the pro circuit where he left off in college—that of becoming the leader in total offense. The All-America grabbed headlines last fall with his record of 2,187 yards gained by passing and running, and now, although used somewhat sparingly in three games, he has rolled up 272 yards for the Lions.

Fenenbock, however, is tied with Frankie in rushing, each with 117 yards, but has picked up 166 more by passing for a total offense of 283:

"Fenenbock has jumped from obscurity into the limelight, so to speak," says the Lions' owner, Fred Mandel. "He is a rugged little fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches tall and 170 pounds. He played two years for the Los Angeles Bulldogs, and we picked him up on recommendation of our Ted Mathews.

"Mathews used to block for Kenny Washington, the great U. C. L. A. back. Washington's understudy was Fenenbock. He never got in many games at U. C. L. A. But he always impressed Mathews as quite a player.

"And as for Sinkwich," added Mandel, "I'm completely sold on him. He can do everything and should be at his peak in two weeks. Remember, he was with the team only a day and a half before playing his first game with us."

Official statistics showed that Fenenbock and Sinkwich are tied in the running for the league lead in rushing yardage. Tony Canadeo of Green Bay is next with 116 yards, but the best average in this department belongs to his teammate, Joe Laws. In 11 trips, Joe has scooted 102 yards for an average of 9.3. Canadeo's medium is 8.3, Fenenbock's 5.3, and Sinkwich's 4.3.

Ronnie Cahill, the Chicago Cardinals' rookie from Holy Cross, and Sid Luckman of the Chicago Bears are mixed up in an aerial dogfight. Cahill has the most completions, 19, for 211 yards. But Luckman, although connecting but 17 times, has gained 339 yards and pitched five touchdowns—some of the best arm-work of his brilliant career. Dean McAdams of Brooklyn also has 17 completions, while Fenenbock is fourth with 10.

Sinkwich is developing into the league's best punter, averaging 46.3 yards on three kicks. Lou Brock of Green Bay has averaged 43.7 on 4 and McAdams has 43.5 on 9.

Mayor La Guardia Issues Complaint

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—First Air Force headquarters today was investigating a complaint by Mayor F. H. La Guardia that a four-engined bomber had flown "dangerously low" over the Yankee Stadium during yesterday's World Series opener.

The Mayor said a B-17 Flying Fortress "flew right down over the stands" three times.

He said it is illegal to fly below 1,000 feet over an open air assembly and asked that the pilot be disciplined.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Buck Newsom of Detroit Tigers held Cincinnati Reds to three hits and won fifth World Series game, 8 to 0.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

World Series, Game No. 1

YANKEE STADIUM, New York, Oct. 6—The Cardinals were first to put a mark on the scoreboard. Walker Cooper scratched a hit off Bill Johnson's glove and Kurowski, living up to National League traditions, sacrificed. It looked like a plot when Spud Chandler, the Yankee pitcher, passed Litwhiler. But Marion, alias the octopus, threw his bat at the strategy by doubling off Etten's glove, Cooper crossing the plate. When Litwhiler tried to make it from first base, however, he was greeted at home by Dickey, who had the ball in his hands. And that was that.

♪ ♪ ♪

Buddy Hassett, Terry Moore, Phil Rizzuto, Red Rolfe and George Selkirk were around in the lower grandstand or on the field before the opener, proving that the best ball players are not always in uniform. An unidentified bystander reported that it took three cops and one of Governor Dewey's bodyguards to keep Selkirk away from the batting cage.

♪ ♪ ♪

Max Lanier, Billy Southworth's leadoff pitcher, employed his secret weapon with devastating skill against the first eight Yankee batters. It took Chandler, a mere hurler himself, to shatter the monopoly. He did it with a rousing single in front of Litwhiler, the New York left fielder.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees gave the home folk something to cheer about in the fourth, with the aid of a crack in the Cardinal dike. Lanier dropped Sanders' assist on Crosetti at first base for the series' first error. On the next play, Crosetti took a page out of the Card scrapbook by stealing second. On this play, Cooper threw the ball into center field, but Frankie wasn't going that way, so he was safe. Klein helped the St. Louis cause by sitting down on Crosetti.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Yankees promptly tied the score when Crosetti came home as Keller, the University of Maryland's gift to the American League, grounded into a double play. But the Yankee trade mark flashed before the eyes of the jammed Stadium as Joe Gordon, goat of the 1942 World Series here, clouted a long home run to left field.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nick Etten once again looked like a Phillie ball player in the Cardinal fifth. When Sanders beat out a hit to Gordon's right, Etten started to throw the ball around the infield. Instead of aiming at Dickey, who should have been a perfect target, he lost control and the ball rolled toward the Yankee dugout, Sanders taking second. After Ray had moved to third on Litwhiler's fly to Lindell, Lanier proved that like Chandler, he is a hitting pitcher, by looping a single into short left-center. That made it 2-all.

♪ ♪ ♪

Southworth's usually alert Redbirds looked like a lot of bewildered little men in the sixth. With Crosetti and Johnson on first and second as a result of successive singles, Lanier bounced a wild pitch in front of Cooper. The ball settled innocently a few feet to the right of the plate, and the hunt was on. However, no one found it or bothered to cover the plate until Crosetti had tallied. Johnson scored a moment later as you expect a Yankee to score—on Dickey's single to short center.

♪ ♪ ♪

Among those who applauded Walker's great running catch of Chandler's hoist in the seventh was Terry Moore, who couldn't have made a better effort himself. But it was Gordon who sent the scribes thumbing through the defensive pages of The Little Red Book. He accepted 12 chances at second, one shy of the record set by Bucky Harris in 1925.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Cardinals had men on base in the sixth, seventh and eighth, but with the pressure on and the smell of victory in the air, Chandler put them down in order in the ninth.

Facts and Figures On World Series

By the Associated Press

Standings

	W	L	Pct.
New York (A. L.)	1	0	1.000
St. Louis (N. L.)	0	1	.000

First Game

	R	H	E
St. Louis	4	8	2
New York	2	7	2

Lanier, Brecheen (8) and W. Cooper; Chandler and Dickey.

Financial Figures

Paid attendance 68,676.
Gross receipts $265,980.00.
Players' share $135,649.80.
Commissioner's share $39,897.00.
Each club's share $22,608.30.
Each league's share $22,608.30.

Syracuse Bounds Back

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Syracuse (IL), after losing two straight, crashed back into the running of the Little World Series last night, defeating Columbus (AA) 5-1. The Chiefs strafed two Red Bird hurlers for nine hits while Lefty Arnold Carter was giving up five before a crowd of 4,057.

Former Star Is Now Only Fan in Khaki

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—An Army bomber roared over Yankee Stadium so low Slats Marion could have fielded it and somebody said: "There comes Terry Moore."

It wasn't, of course, because Pvt. Terry Moore was sitting there among the fans watching the Cardinals outfumble the Yankees to lose the first game of the World Series, and he must have been experiencing jumbled sensations as he looked out over the same field on which a year ago he was one of the brightest stars.

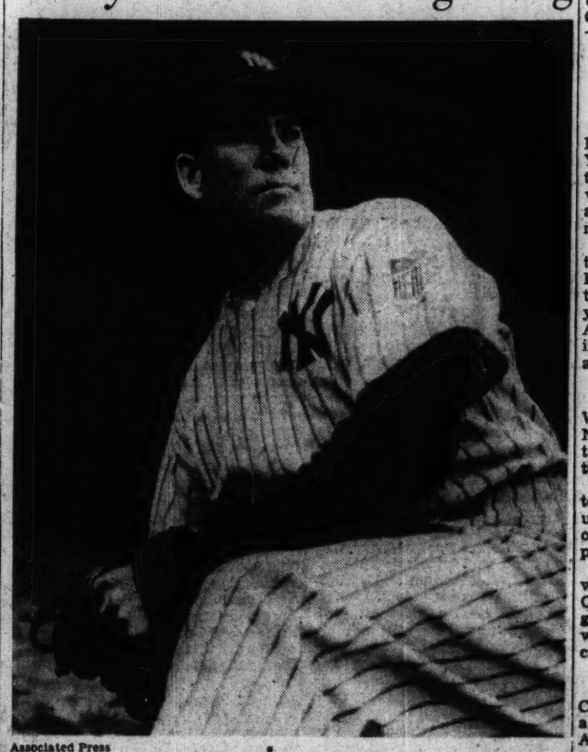
He covered center field like the grass in the 1942 classic, and when Harry Walker made a sensational back-handed stab of a long drive Terry must have pinched himself and taken a quick ganted at the khaki uniform he was wearing to be sure he wasn't twins, as it was strictly a Moore catch.

Later he sat on a trunk in the Cardinal locker room talking with his former teammates, who sat around morosely with the tired droop of an old clothes line. He looked fit and sturdy.

Moore has a 30-day furlough, and after that will head for the Panama Canal Zone again. He went down there after the series last year as an athletic instructor. About six months ago he enlisted in the Army, and he's been around a bit since.

He plans to play a little baseball down there this time. The season starts early in Demember, he says, and there is a well-organized league down there. "About a Class B league," he explained. If the war doesn't last too long he hopes to return to the Cardinals when it is over.

Ready With Forked Lightning



Associated Press

Ernie Bonham, Yankees

Big Tiny Bonham, who faced the St. Louis Cardinals today, is noted for his fork ball, which proved puzzling enough to American League batters this past season to allow him to win 14 games after a slow start.

Mort Cooper Faces Bonham On Mound in Second Game

YANKEE STADIUM, New York, Oct. 6 (AP)—Mort Cooper, fireball righthander of the St. Louis Cardinals, was named to oppose Ernie (Tiny) Bonham today in the second game of the 1943 World Series with the New York Yankees, even though he was informed only this morning of the passing of his father, Robert J. Cooper.

The tall ace of National League pitchers and his brother, Walker, gamely agreed to work as the battery in today's tilt, in spite of their loss, "because dad would have wanted us to."

Received Word

They had received word from Kansas City in mid-morning, even as the vanguard of another expected crowd of more than 60,000 began to pour into this huge ball park to see the Yanks try to make it two straight in the autumn set.

The selection of Mort, 21-game winner during the regular season, to start today's game was announced only after the Cardinals arrived at the Stadium and held a brief meeting in the clubhouse, about an hour and a half before the scheduled start of the game.

Immediately afterward, the Cards filed out of their dressing room and onto the field, walking single file. And at the head of the line was Walker Cooper.

Did Not Appear

Mort, however, did not appear on the field with his mates. He remained in the clubhouse, and Manager Billy Southworth stayed with him.

Southworth finally came onto the field at 12:30 and immediately was surrounded by newsmen just behind the batting cage, where the Yankees, winners 4-2 yesterday, were taking their practice cuts. Opposing a right-handed pitcher, the Bombers shifted their line-up, inserting Bud Metheny in right field in place of Johnny Lindell.

Bonham went into the game with a record of 14 wins and eight defeats for the regular season.

The field finally was cleared for Bonham and Cooper warming up and the groundkepers giving the infield its final dressing up.

Coach Art Fletcher as usual brought out the Yanks' line-up and the batting order was shaken considerably. Shortstop Frankie Crosetti was moved up to lead-off position, Metheny was inserted in the second slot, and Joe Gordon was dropped to seventh, moving Bill Dickey and Nick Etten up a notch apiece, and Stainback was placed eighth.

As the band struck up the National anthem and the flag was raised, the Stadium appeared to be every bit as full as yesterday with a crowd mostly top-coated in the brisk, sunny weather.

First Game

By the Associated Press

New York (AL)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Stainback rf	4	0	1	3	1	0
Crosetti ss	4	2	1	3	3	1
Johnson 3b	4	1	2	0	3	0
Keller lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Gordon 2b	3	1	1	4	3	0
Dickey c	4	0	1	4	0	0
Etten 1b	4	0	0	11	0	1
Lindell cf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Chandler p	3	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	33	4	8	27	17	2

St. Louis (NL)	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Klein 3b	4	0	1	0	2	1
Walker cf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Musial rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
W. Cooper c	4	1	1	7	1	0
Kurowski 3b	3	0	0	1	1	0
Sanders 1b	4	1	2	8	0	0
Litwhiler lf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Marion ss	3	0	1	2	3	0
Lanier p	2	0	1	0	1	1
Garms x	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brecheen p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	2	7	24	9	2

x—Batted for Lanier in 8th.

New York (AL) ..000 202 00x—4
St. Louis (NL) ...010 010 000—2

Runs batted in—Marion, Gordon, Lanier, Dickey. Two-base hit—Marion. Home run—Gordon. Stolen base—Crosetti. Sacrifice—Kurowski. Double plays—Klein, Marion and Sanders; Gordon, Crosetti and Etten. Earned runs—St. Louis (NL) 1; New York (AL) 2. Left on bases—St. Louis (NL) 5; New York (AL) 6. Base on balls—Off Chandler 1 (Litwhiler); off Brecheen 1 (Gordon). Strikeouts—by Lanier 7 (Johnson, Keller, Lindell 2, Stainback, Chandler, Gordon); by Chandler 3 (Sanders, Walker, Garms); by Brecheen 1 (Dickey). Pitching summary—Lanier 7 hits, 4 runs in 7 innings; Brecheen 1 hit, 0 runs in 1 inning. Wild pitch—Lanier. Umpires—Rommel (AL) plate; Reardon (NL) 1b; Rue (AL) 3b; Stewart (NL) 3b. Time—2:01. Attendance—68,676.

Boston Is Not Represented Among Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

Hash and Re-hash: They finally wrapped up the baseball season hereabouts with the Braves finishing sixth and the Red Sox seventh . . . Had it been a 16-team league, rather than two eighths, the Sockers would have wound up 12th and the Braves 13th based on percentages . . . For the first time in years and years Boston was not represented among the individual leaders or close runners-up, i. e., players leading in runs scored, batted in, hits made, clouting homers, etc.

Leading hitsmith among the Brave regulars was Johnny McCarthy at .304 and for the Red Sox, Pete Fox at .290 . . . Doerr, Lupien, and Tabor hit .272, 270, and .243 respectively, and that mates, coupled with the big difference between the averagesof Teddy Williams and Dom Di Maggio and their deplacements, was where the shoe pinched . . . and guess who who was buried down in the 200s—.203 to be exact—why your old friend Aloysius Simmons.

On the brighter side was the sweet clouting of Boss Joe Cronin, who belted out 24 hits in 77 times at bat. . . Our Joe batted in no less than 29 runs with those 24 safeties . . . The winds blowing out of Fenway Park fortell some sweeping changes for next season . . . 'Tis sai dthat waivrs were asked some time ago on seven heretofore pretty well thought of ball players and that the number of men who will be sold or traded this winter—providing Yawkey, Collins, and Cronin think there is any chance of finding replacements—will be astounding.

♪ ♪ ♪

Latest reports on Dartmouth are that although the Big Green looked considerably better against Coast Guard Academy last Saturday than it did in its opener against Holy Cross, its backers had still better start looking for a fox hole when the Indians tee off against Pennsylvania. . . . Incidentally Dartmouth's win over Holy Cross kept its record of never having lost an opening game intact. . . . Bob MacLeod, the Big Green's former All-America, who was in the thick of the Guadalcanal campaign with the U. S. Air Force, banked a knee up in a jeep mishap and has been sent to Quantico where he is teaching Marines to fly.

For the first time within memory of the oldest inhabitants the National League's top 10 batsmen could form a team with each man playing his regular position—lacking only a pitcher, of course. . . . "Around the horn" it goes like this—W. Cooper, c; McCormick, 1b; Herman and Witek, 2b; Vaughan, ss; Elliott, 3b, and outfielders, Musial, Dixie Walker and Harry Walker. . . . St. Johnsbury's Academy and Trade School inaugurated double-header football in Vermont last Saturday when each engaged an outside opponent. . . . There's something about the Army: Vern Miller, the former Harvard footballer who used to go to the wars at about 300, is around town in his khakis and tilting the beam at something like 50 pounds less.

Gridiron Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA—Coach George Munger has selected a Connecticut Yankee, Herb Nelson of Hartford, to lead the University of Pennsylvania football team into battle against the highly regarded Dartmouth eleven Saturday.

"The best shoulder blocker ever to play for Penn," says End Coach Paul Riblett of Nelson, a Navy V-5 trainee who played end for three years until graduation last June. A tackle this season, Nelson kept in shape last summer by working as a railroad brakeman.

♪ ♪ ♪

VILLANOVA, Pa.—Villanova's Wildcats have defied the Sampson Naval Training Station team to toss its full strength into their contest at Philadelphia next Sunday.

Sampson has been using two teams, one graduate and the other undergraduate, because some of its opponents objected to use of former pros and ex-college stars.

"It will be interesting to see if we can beat the big boys," said Gene Konopka, husky Villanova guard. "After that Army game, we'll meet anybody but the Chicago Bears."

♪ ♪ ♪

LIBERTY, Mo.—William Jewell College football players, ready for a trip to Fayetteville to play the Arkansas Razorbacks Oct. 9, were a bit surprised to learn the Razorbacks will play Monticello A. and M. Marine-Naval trainees that day.

It was the fourth try for Arkansas, which had tentatively scheduled the Monticello game, then substituted the Albuquerque, N. M., Army team, then substituted William Jewell—and finally reverted to Monticello.

♪ ♪ ♪

SEATTLE, Wash.—A Navy ruling probably will bar any game between Washington and the Southern Division winner for the Pacific Coast Conference title and Rose Bowl bid.

Athletic Manager Roland E. Belshaw said Navy and Marine trainees, comprising most of the squad, won't be allowed to fly in Navy planes to such a game.

Air travel had been the Huskies' only hope of getting south for a play-off, since trainees may not be absent from the campus for more than 48 hours.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—It used to be "Join the Navy and See the World." Now it is "Join the Columbia football team and travel."

Ramsey Crawford, who started the season for the Lions as a fullback and then was switched to guard, will be the starting right halfback Saturday against Yale.

McNair Released

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Eric McNair, veteran major league infielder who made a futile comeback attempt with the Indianapolis Indians of the American Association this season, has been given an outright release by the Indianapolis club.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Manet Studio

The historical trend continues in fashion. The wedding gown worn by Joan Fontaine in the motion picture "Jane Eyre" inspired the new short-length dinner dress of black rayon crepe by Nettie Rosenstein, shown at the left above. Its unusual décolletage follows the line of the yoke of Jane's wedding gown. From Bonwit Teller. A scene from the motion picture is shown at the center, with Orson Welles as Edward Rochester, whose greatcoat inspired the Nettie Rosenstein design shown at the right. Feminine version in French lilac wool repeats characteristic broad shoulders, high wide revers and slashed pockets with accent on slim waistline. From Bonwit Teller.

Nettie Rosenstein Turns to Jane Eyre Costumes For Inspiration in Her New Fall Clothes

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To impose a dash of Victorian romanticism on our modern wartime clothes demands skill and extraordinary deftness. Nettie Rosenstein draws upon both these qualities with peculiar success in a collection of daytime and evening costumes designed for Bonwit Teller, and based on the Twentieth Century - Fox film, "Jane Eyre," soon to be released, starring Orson Welles as Rochester and Joan Fontaine as Jane.

Little about Victorian clothes suggests the smug and decorous manners of their day. In fact it would seem that when it came to clothes, the ebullient spirits of the ladies and gentlemen of that era refused longer to be submerged. The characters of Charlotte Brontë's pen found pleasure in ruffles and feathers, braided frocks, and taffeta flounces, inclined to wide off-shouldered necklines, and also indulged in cameo brooches and gold chains.

High Necklines

Nor were these gaieties confined to the ladies. Rochester's extensive wardrobe serves as the principal blueprint for the Rosenstein designs, partly because his varied costumes lend themselves best to the limitation of wartime fabric conservation. Also because they have ample entertaining detail.

It was Rochester's greatcoat which inspired the first two suits which were shown. High rounded revers, recognizable in the coats of many a nineteenth-century beau, were cleverly adapted in both costumes, one in tan wool, the other in a shadowy dark brown. Small slit pockets followed the curve of the lapel and showed the same double rows of stitching, as did the rounded corners of the jackets. Necklines of the blouses worn with these suits were high in both instances, one definitely copying Rochester's softly-tied stocks.

Replica of Greatcoat

A number of full-length coats were shown. Almost an exact replica of his greatcoat was developed in green wool, with deeply-notched revers and slashed pockets. Double breasted, it displayed a V arrangement of buttons, this time in green with gold centers. A coat in black wool had its lapels buttoned back for safe keeping, after the idiosyncrasy of one of Rochester's waistcoats, with three gold four-leaf clover lapel ornaments of varying sizes glinting in the light. Matching earrings of the same design were worn, of course. Another coat had the distinction of double lapels, one appearing to shadow the other. This had the nipped-in waistline of the 19th century dandy, a feature of all these coats.

A cutaway coat, with buttons, served as background for an interesting suit with double-breasted bolero jacket in black wool. Its very tailored, square-shouldered jacket fit snugly at the waist, and had a look of the mess jacket British officers wear with such distinction. It topped a skirt slim enough to look like trousers. To tie it securely to the Rochester motif, there was a blouse of white crepe with a single side ruffle, suggesting Rochester's ruffled shirts.

Evening and afternoon dresses reflected the taste of the feminine characters in this Brontë novel. Both a short dinner dress, and its counterpart in a long dinner dress, were of black crepe, done with tightly moulded and draped bodices. Wide open necklines of the period offered the perfect opportunity for jewelled necklaces and brooches, and in this case they were not neglected. Three pink cameos, outlined in rhinestones, were linked by looped gold chains in one necklace. A single sparkling cluster on a chain, another.

Wide Décolletage

A fuchsia-colored crepe evening gown exemplified the designer's feeling for the wide décolletage. It appeared the more striking because of the long sleeves and sequin-splashed flowers which graced each shoulder impartially. Sometimes the long dinner skirts, which just escaped the floor, were slit to the knee.

No Victorian theme could rightly escape feathers and, sure enough, these appeared true to form in accessories worn with a short black dinner dress—a flirtatious pink ostrich fan and a lively after-five hat of the same capricious frou-frou.

Prints Useful In Decorating Your Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Flower prints, also bird and fashion prints, have many practical and attractive uses in addition to the obvious one of framing for wall decoration. I have in mind a very smart tea room in an old Connecticut town where large flower prints of uniform size are used for place mats. These are encased in pliofilm, then finished with a narrow binding of passepartout tape which makes them moisture-proof and easy to keep clean. Incidentally, they make the tables delightfully gay.

Collecting Prints

For years I have collected prints of all sizes, from various sources and these I use on waste baskets, lamp shades, trays, scrap-book covers and other objects large and small. Those used for lamp shades must have no printing on the reverse side, of course; for other uses this doesn't apply. One particularly lovely print—it happened to be a magazine cover—I used on a damask-covered waste basket, cutting it to fit. The colors in the print harmonized perfectly with the basket background. After gluing in place, I outlined the print with bands of narrow gimp which combined the rose-color of the damask with tarnished gold. A strip of gimp was also glued around the top and the basket given a coat of clear shellac.

Choosing a smaller print, I decorated a blue cardboard letter basket for my desk. In this case, the print was framed with narrow bands of silver paper, and the entire piece was shellacked.

The decoration of note-book, scrap-book and portfolio covers is another good use for prints.

"Antiquing" Prints

Placed under glass in appropriate frames, flower and bird prints make stunning trays, both for practical and decorative uses. Fashion and flower prints are suitable for decorating lamp shades. Choose prints of as thin paper as possible, other things being equal, and be sure to test over a light before using them. After pasting the prints in place, give the entire shade a coat of clear shellac.

If you have no really old prints and wish to "antique" modern ones, here is the way to do it: Pin the print securely to a hard, flat surface and give it a light coating of liquid wax. This treatment will give a soft, mellow tone and at the same time act as a preservative.

Ethel M. Eaton

Service Will Be Demanded of 'No. 18' Shoes

The army may travel on its stomach, but the rest of us travel on our feet. And don't we know it! Everybody who still has his No. 18 coupon contemplates it thoughtfully.

It may go for heavy boots. It may go for a delicate pair of bronze kid D'Orsays—the very last word in high fashion. But each No. 18 coupon carries with it definite responsibility.

Intentionally or not, each of us is building up a shoe wardrobe. Perhaps it consists of an old pair of shoes, the pair we've had half-soled, the pair we're wearing, and that pair the No. 18 coupon is to buy; or it may be dozens of pairs standing in neat rows in a perfectly appointed shoe closet. But every pair of shoes we have and those two-pair-a-year you expect to buy, are important.

Military Influence Felt

Most notable shoe in America today is the stout classic oxford, inspired by the official footwear of the military services. Supple, sturdy, these unlined calfskin shoes, streamlined for hard wear, become handsomer with use and polish. We wear too, with ease, the unlined calfskin ghillie—a natural with tweeds; and like as well the one-strap buckle pump with a built-up leather heel. Made with a wall last, the latter give great comfort and excellent service, which is the great thing in shoes today. For use with tailored clothes, there is a strong leaning towards attractive baby lizards which are to be had in the important fall colors—red, blue, wine, and green.

At the other extreme definitely dressy shoes, cut on slender feminine lines, are in demand. These are important factors in the success of the short dinner dress, which continues to increase in popularity. These double-duty shoes go from afternoon through the evening with complete assurance. In this group are found suedes in sandals or pumps, accented with fine dressmaker detail in faille or satin. Delman's fall shoe collection high lights suedes of the flattering D'Orsay line with finely cut jet in various geometrical shapes and sizes combined with faille or satin pleatings or ruchings. In satin or suede, this designer uses the D'Orsay mode in his American Beauty Rose pump, which has a matching or contrasting rose where ordinarily you would expect a buckle.

Also outstanding for double-duty wear are his series of bronze pumps. These come in both kidskin and lizard with different trims in beading and faille but the bronze lizard is particularly new and striking. The strap or sling-back sandal holds first place for dressy wear, followed by the open-toed pump and the sling-back pump which continues in demand.

Low Heels Popular

When Lord & Taylor introduced its "After Dark" shop, it showed any number of low-heeled, bow-trimmed Mary Jane pumps. By their very simplicity, they give importance to the bright-colored jersey and hand-blocked cotton hose which are the latest sensation.

Extended soles protect the vulnerable parts of the shoe, and continue to flourish. So, too, do the platform soles whose cushioned comfort has won many friends. These may still be used on rationed shoes, but are restricted to no use of additional leather, so they solve the problem by using grosgrain or gabardine as contrasting colors, or a leatherette where matching is imperative.

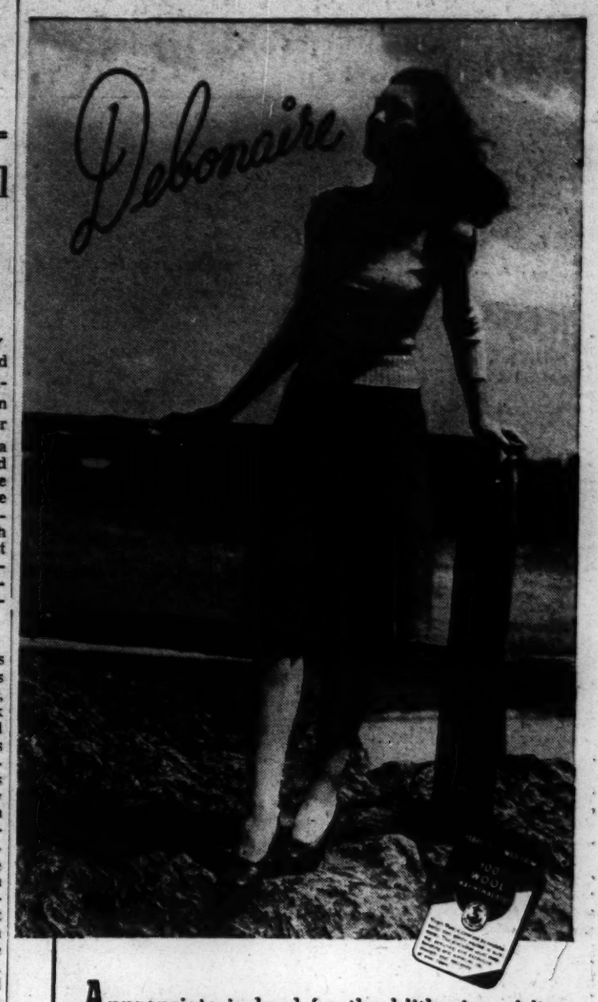
B. E. S. F.

BABY DIET HINTS

Some mothers prefer to start babies on Strained Soups instead of single vegetables. For one thing, soups are milder in taste and are composed of several nourishing substances. Here are the five soups in Gerber's Strained Foods: (1) Mixed Vegetables with wheat and oat flours and yeast (2) Liver Soup with vegetables, barley and wheat germ (3) Chicken Soup with milk, cereals, vegetables and yeast (4) Vegetable Soup with oat flour and beef (5) Vegetable and Lamb with barley.

Try all of them—all are made of selected materials carefully cooked in steam to preserve vitamins and minerals!

Gerber's Baby Foods
Cereals · Strained Foods · Chopped Foods



Appropriate indeed for the blithe in spirit is the classic pleated skirt—always trim, ever neat, perpetually ready, like its wearer, for every kind of activity come-what-may

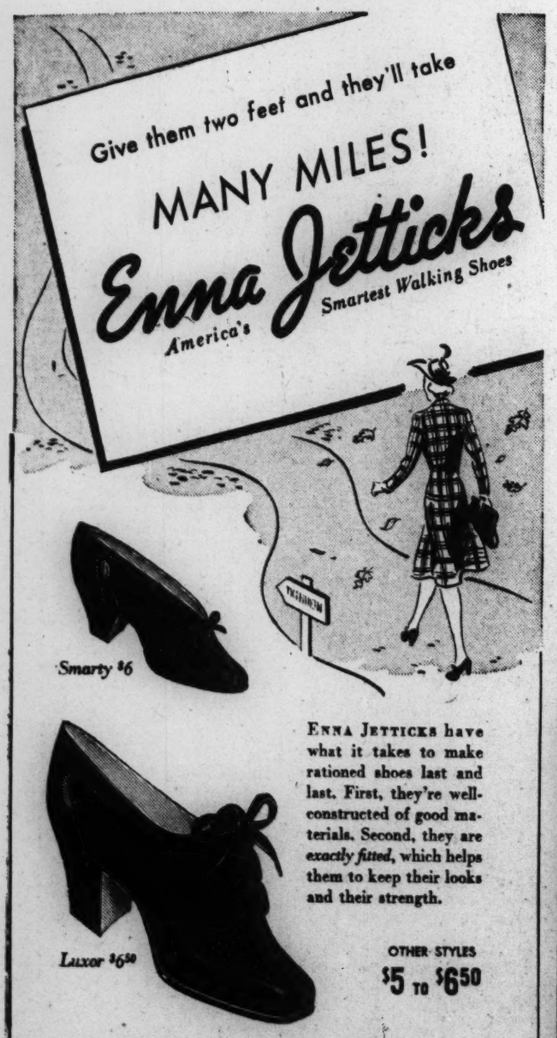
As fashioned by Sporteens it has a can-take-it quality which appeals strongly to the practical sense the fabric being a particularly fine quality-value Wool Worsted made of

100% WOOL NAPHTHALATED
(Wool gently cleansed in naphtha to preserve fiber life strength resiliency)

Waist measure, 24 to 32 Price: About $6.00
Colors: Green, Red, Navy, Brown Black

For sale by leading stores. For name of nearest store write Arlingcres' Naphthalated Wool Service, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N Y.

ARLINGTON MILLS
LAWRENCE, MASS



ENNA JETTICKS have what it takes to make rationed shoes last and last. First, they're well-constructed of good materials. Second, they are *exactly fitted*, which helps them to keep their looks and their strength.

OTHER STYLES $5 TO $6.50

"They walk softly and go far"

See them at your local dealer's or write direct to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

Does your skin say:
SEM·PRAY JO·VE·NAY?
Sempray Jovenay means
"Always Young"
as proved by millions of delighted users since 1888
Send for purse-size package of this wonderful face cream today—together with 5 flattering shades of Sempray Face Powder. Enclose 10c to cover handling.
Just address:
SEMPRAY JOVENAY CO.
Dept. C, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Hundreds of MONITOR Readers are delighted with

RAP-I-DOL CONDITIONING SHAMPOO

"I'm delighted—my hair is softer and easier to handle with Rap-I-Dol," says Mrs. E. M., of Chicago*—one of hundreds who are *getting results* that you can *see—feel—enjoy!*

Now we want you to *try* Rap-I-Dol at our expense. Prove to yourself that Rap-I-Dol will delightfully remove perspiration odors and surprisingly reveal the natural highlights of your hair—it will help banish yellow cast so frequent in gray hair—it will show you the lovely softness and ease of arranging any style of "hair do."

SEND NO MONEY!

Rap-I-Dol Shampoo conditions your hair for waving—removes every trace of soap film—rinses entirely out of your hair, leaving it soft, natural and manageable! Mail the coupon for your bottle—*send no money!*—pay nothing when you receive it—*use* Rap-I-Dol in your home—then you may send us 50c *after* you decide that Rap-I-Dol is definitely a beauty aid! Otherwise, your first bottle of Rap-I-Dol Shampoo will not cost you a penny!

MAY WE SEND YOU THE REGULAR 50c SIZE PACKAGE

ON APPROVAL?

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151 W. 46th St., New York 19, N. Y.
Send me, without obligation, the regular size 50c bottle of Rap-I-Dol Conditioning Shampoo on your "ON APPROVAL" Offer, as outlined in The Christian Science Monitor.
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says Helena Rubinstein

Your make-up is the most personal part of your beauty care.

Helena Rubinstein has created foundations, face powders and lipsticks in exquisite textures to flatter your complexion . . . in luscious colors to dramatize your loveliness.

Town & Country Make-Up Film flattering, protective powder base. Keeps make-up flawless. 1.00, 1.50.

Helena Rubinstein Face Powder in blends for dry and oily skin. Exquisite shades. 1.00, 1.50, 3.50.

Helena Rubinstein Lipsticks—glorious colors, lasting texture. .75, 1.00, 1.25.
Refills, .60, .75. Matching rouge, 1.00.

Plus tax

715 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, and at smart stores everywhere

helena rubinstein

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	489,865
1943 volume to date	228,863,761
1942 volume to date	79,687,951

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	50.7	Prev. day	50.8
Month ago	49.8	Year ago	38.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59	59	59	—1
Abbott Lab pf 4	10	113½	113½	113½	—1
Acme Steel (3)	1	55¼	55¼	55½	—1⅜
Adams Exp (.15g)	9	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	7	42⅞	42¼	42½	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	41	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Al6&Sn 7.45g	10	109½	109½	103½	—2¼
Allegheny Corp	96	3	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny pf ww	27	31½	30¼	30½	— ⅜
Alleg pf $30 ww	58	32	30	30¼	— ⅞
Allegheny pr pf	9	44¾	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Allegh Ludl 1.05g	5	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Allen Indust (.40e)	2	5⅞	5⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	170¼	149	149	—4
Allied Mills ½g	9	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
Allied Strs .60	11	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	94	94	94	—1
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	10	37½	36	36	—1¼
Alpha P Cem ½g	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leather	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet. (2)	6	82¼	81¼	81¼	—1
AmAgChem 1.20a	3	30	29⅞	30	—1
Am Airlines 1½e	13	63¼	61½	63⅜	—1⅛
Am Bank N .55g	1	16¼	16¼	16¾	— ⅜
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Am Br S pf 5¼	60	129¼	129¼	129¼	— ¾
Am Cable & Rad	15	7⅞	7⅛	7¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	3	86⅛	86¼	86¼	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	12	33¾	32¾	33	+ ¾
Am C&F pf 12½g	3	68	67½	67½	
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	5	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
Am Chicle (4a)	10	109½	109½	109½	— ½
Am Colortype .45g	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
Am Cryo Surg ⅛g	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Am Distilleries	26	32	30¼	31	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	16	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
Am Export L 1½g	2	24½	24	24	— ½
Am &r For Power	26	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ¼
Am FP $6pf 2.85	1	66½	66½	66⅔	—1½
Am FP $7pf 3.32s	2	76	76	76	—1½
Am & FP 2 pf	31	20¼	18¾	19	—1
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	69	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
Am Ice	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (½e)	1	62	62	62	—2
Am Invest III .45g	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	18	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Am Meter Pf 7	3	77¼	76	76	—1
Am Mfg .60g	2	14⅛	14	14	
Am Ma & Mer ¾g	3	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	
Am Metal (1)	6	23¾	23	23½	— ⅞
Am Pow & Light	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	18	41½	40¼	40¾	—1
Am P & Lt $5 pf	23	38¾	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅞
Am Rad&StS .30g	23	9⅞	9½	9½	—1¼
Am Rolling M .60g	18	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½	240	66¾	65	65	—1¼
Am Safety Razor 1g	1	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	120	29	29	29	
Am Smelt&R (2)	18	40¼	39⅝	40	
Am Smelt pf 7	60	154	154	154	
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	7	24¼	23¾	24	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	8	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	3	28	27½	27½	— ⅞
Am Sug pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
Am Sum Tob 1¼g	1	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	156⅜	156	156⅛	
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	58	57	57	— ⅞
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	59¾	59	59	— ⅞
Am Tob pf (6)	410	144½	143½	144½	+1
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	17	46¼	45⅜	45⅜	— ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118	118	118	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	15	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Woolen	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Woolpf (6k)	4	71⅜	70¼	70¼	—1
Am Zinc L & S	5	5	5	5	
APW Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½g	21	25⅞	25½	25⅝	— ¼
Anac W&C ¾g	10	26½	26½	26½	— ⅞
AnchorHockGl .45g	3	15¾	19	19	—1
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ¾
Armour III	18	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Armour III pf	10	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ⅜
Armour III pr pf	3	72¼	71¾	71¾	—1¼
Armstrong Cork ¾g	9	37⅛	36½	36½	— ⅝
Arnold Const (½g)	5	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Assd Dry Gds ¾g	6	13⅞	12⅝	13⅜	— ⅜
Assd DG 1pf 6	50	92¾	93½	92¾	+ ¼
Assoc Inv pf 5	50	106	106	106	
Atch T & SF (6)	16	60⅜	59½	59½	— ¾
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	89	89	89	
Atl Coast L 1½g	5	29	28½	28½	— ½
Atl G & W I (3e)	5	31½	31	31	— ½
Atl G&Wi pf 2½g	2	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ⅜
Atlas Refining (.55g)	8	26¼	25¾	26	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (½g)	16	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	57	56½	56½	— ½
Atlas Pow 2¼g	160	63¼	63	63¼	+ ⅜
Austin Nichols	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Aust N Pr A 2k	50	71	71	71	+1
Aviation Cp (.10g)	107	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Bald Locc ct ¾g	13	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Balt & Ohio	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Bang&A pf6½4k	150	57	65¾	57	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	12	24	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
Barnsdall Oil .60	5	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 3g	1	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	—1
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	1	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
Beech Aircraft (1e)	5	13½	13	13	— ⅜
Bell Aircraft (1g)	4	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½g	10	35⅝	35	35	— ¼
Benef In L (.90g)	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	7	15¾	15	15	— ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	35½	35½	35½	— ½
Beth Steel (4½g)	18	58⅞	57⅞	58	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	117¾	117¾	117¾	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	5	38	37½	37½	— ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .40g	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ¾g	1	17	17	17	
Bloomingd ¾g	30	16	16	16	—1
Boeing Airpl (1g)	15	16⅛	15½	15½	— ¼
Bohn Al & Br (2)	4	48	46½	46½	—1¾
Bon Ami B 2½	10	47	47	47	
Bond Stores 1.30g	1	32	32	32	—1
Borden Co (.90g)	5	29¾	25½	29½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	35¼	34⅝	35	— ¼
Bowing Corp (2)	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Bridgeport Br ¾g	2	5⅞	5¾	9¾	
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	3	15¼	15¼	15¾	— ¾
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	1	1	1	
Brown Shoe (2)	1	40¾	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Brunswick-Bal ¾g	1	17	17	17	
Bucyrus-Erie ¾g	14	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Budd Mfg	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg $5pf	3	50½	50	50	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (¼g)	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Buffalo For 1.35g	2	17	17	17	— ¼
Bullard Co (1½g)	3	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
Bulova Watch (2)	2	33½	33	33	— ⅛
BurlingMills 1.90g	7	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	109½	109¼	109½	+ ¼
Burr Add Mach .60	19	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Bush Termin'l .20g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Bush Term pf 6	20	60	60	60	
Bush TBpf 2¼k	1	42	41⅜	41⅜	—1½
Butler Bros .45g	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ⅛e	6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	9	13½	13	13	— ¼
Byron Jackson ¾g	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
Calif Pack (1½)	1	26	26	26	— ⅜
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	4	7	6⅞	7	
Campbell Wy ¾g	3	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Can Dry G Ale .60	19	22¼	21½	21½	— ¼
Can Sou Ry 3	30	32	32	32	
Canadian Pacific	16	9	8⅞	9	
Cannon Mills (2)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5)	1	96¼	96	96	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	7	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Case (JI) pf (7)	20	141	141	141	
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	46⅜	46	46	— ⅜
Celanese Corp1½g	13	36	35¼	35½	— ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5	70	103½	103½	103½	
Celotex Corp (½)	4	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	490	18	13	18	
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Cent I L pf 4½	140	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¾
Cent RR NJ	5	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½e	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Century Rib pf7	20	113	111	113	+1½
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
Cert-teed 6 pf	770	68	64½	65	—3
Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Champ P&F ¾g	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Checker Cab	1	29	29	29	—1
Ches & Ohio (3)	43	48¼	47	47	— ¾
Chi & E III	17	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chi&E III A 2.50g	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Chi Grt West	1	4½	4½	4½	
Chi Grt W pf2¼k	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Chi Mail Order .60	7	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Childs Co	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½g	20	81	80½	80½	— ⅝
City Ice & F 1.20	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
City Stores	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Clev E I pf4½	90	113½	113½	113½	—1
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	39	39	39	
Clutts Prods 1½g	7	37⅜	36½	36½	— ⅜
Colgate-Palm-P ½	10	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼	10	105½	105½	105½	
Collins & Aik	2	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
Col & Alk pf 5	110	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	+2¾
Col & Sou 1pf	320	15¼	14	14⅞	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	180	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅜
Col Fuel & Ir ¾g	6	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Col B'cast A .90g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
Col B'cast B .90g	1	22¼	22½	22½	— ⅛
Colum G & E	168	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	76½	75⅝	75¾	
Col G&E 5pf5	1	71¾	71	71½	+ ½
Colum Carbon (4)	8	94	93	94	
Coml Credit (3)	10	39	38½	38¾	— ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	13	41½	41	41¼	— ⅛
Coml Solvents .30g	24	14½	13⅞	14	
Com'wlth & South	24	½	⅜	⅜	
Com & So pf 33⅓k	25	71¼	69¾	69¾	— ⅜
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	25	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	22¾	22¾	22½	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .10g	13	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	17	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	4	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
Cons Film 1 pf ¾k	3	16	16	16	— ½
Consol RR Cuba pf	5	14¾	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	11	13¾	13⅛	13¾	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	3	14½	14	14	— ⅜
Consm P pf 4½	30	103½	103½	103½	—1
Container Cp 1½g	2	21½	21½	21½	
Cont Baking ½g	5	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cont Can (¾g)	16	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .65g	3	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	48½	47½	47½	— ½
Cont Motors .45g	10	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	32¾	32½	32½	— ½
CopperweldStl .80	4	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cop'wd S pf2½	100	51	51	51	
Corn Exch 2.40	40	45⅞	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	6	59	58⅝	59	
Corn Prod pf 7	10	180	180	180	
Cornell Dub El ¾g	2	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	13	20¼	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	60	106⅜	105½	106⅜	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1½g	3	18¼	17½	17½	—1½
Crown Cork&S ¼g	3	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Crown Ck pf 2¼	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	7	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	9	32	31¼	31¼	— ¾
Cudahy Packing	8	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¾
Cuneo Press (1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	
Cuban-AmSug .40g	20	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	61	6½	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	30	93¾	92	92	—2
Curt Pub pr pf 3k	2	44½	44½	44½	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	45	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 1¼g	14	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
Cutler-Hammer ¾g	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Davega Stores .30g	1	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	5	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
Dayt P&Lpf4½	40	112½	112¼	112½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	15	37¼	37	37	
Del & Hudson	39	14½	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Detroit Edi 1.20	15	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	10	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Diam Match 1¼g	2	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ¾g	3	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	98	98	98	+ ½
Dixie Cup (⅓g)	2	15	14½	14½	
Dixie C A 2½	200	44¼	44	44¼	+ ½
Dochler Die C 1½g	1	20	20	20	— ⅜
DomcMines h1.60	12	23	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	4	62	61	61	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	3	128½	128	128½	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	31¼	30½	30½	— ¾
Dunhill Int	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¾
Duplan Corp .30g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
du Pont deN (3g)	3	147	146¾	146⅞	—1⅝
DuqLight 1pf5	20	121¾	121¾	121¾	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	13	35¾	35⅛	35½	— ½
Eastman Kodak 5	4	161	160	160	—1
East Kodak pf 6	10	177½	177½	177½	+1¼
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	40¼	39¾	39¾	—1
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
El Auto-Lite 1½g	4	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ½
Elec Boat (½g)	10	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	8	5	4¾	4¾	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	72½	72½	72½	—1
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	4	77¾	75½	75½	—1½
El Storage Bat (2)	2	39⅞	39¼	39¼	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	2	20	20	30	— ¼
Emp Pub Service	28	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
Emp PS $5 pf 5	25	90¾	90	90	+ ¼
EmPSS5½pf5½	50	91	91	91	— ½
Equit Off Bldg	8	1¼	¾	¾	
Erie RR (½g)	2	12¼	12	12	
Erie RR ct ½g	11	11⅞	11½	11½	— ½
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	47¾	47½	47½	
Eureka Vac Cl ⅓g	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Evans Products	7	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Fedl&Traction 1g	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
Fed M&Smelt 3g	3	24¼	24	24	— ½
Fed M Truck .30g	4	5	5	5	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	23⅞	23½	23⅞	
Fed D S pf 4¼	10	96¾	96¾	96¾	
Ferro Enam ¼g	2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Fid P Fire 1 1.60a	4	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ¼
Firestone T&R 1½	10	40⅜	40	40	— ½
First Nat Strs 2½	3	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Flintkote .65g	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Flintkote pf4½	30	107½	107½	107½	
Florence Stov 1½g	1	35	35	35	
FollansbeeStl pf	60	47¼	46½	47	— ¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	4	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	3	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	11	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Frank Simon pf	10	72	72	72	—3
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	30	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gair (Robert) ¼e	2	3	3	3	
Gair (R) pf 1.20	3	14½	14	14	— ½
Garnewell Co1½gt	30	25¼	25	25	— ¾
Gar Wood Ind .35g	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont .45g	6	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
Gen Am Inv .40e	5	10	10	10	
Gen Am Trans 1g	6	43½	43¼	43½	
Gen Baking pf 8	10	148	148	148	—1½
Gen Cable	4	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Gen Cb pf 5½k	30	87	86	86	—1
Gen Elec(1.40)	54	38	36⅞	36⅞	—1
Gen Foods 1.20g	11	41¾	40½	40½	—1⅛
Gen Fds pf4½	50	116	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	16	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen Mills 5pf5	10	174	174	174	+1
Gen Mills (4)	1	101	100¾	101	
Gen Motors 1½g	41	52½	52⅛	51⅝	— ¾
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	130	130	130	
Gen Out Advert	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¾
Gen Prec Eq ¾g	5	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30g	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
Gen Ry Signal ¾g	6	20	19½	19½	—1
Gen Real&Util	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Refract .90g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Gen Shoe (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6k	15	85¼	83½	83½	—1¼
Gen T & Rub ½g	4	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
Gillette Saf R ¼g	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	35	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Glidden Co (.90g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Glidden cv pf 2¼k	3	46¼	46¼	46¼	—1¼
Goebel Brew (.20)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1	1	1	
Goodrich (BF) 1g	10	42¼	41½	41½	— ⅝
Goodrich pf (5)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
Goodyear Tire1½g	13	39½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	3	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
Goth Hos pf 7	10	58	58	58	+3½
Graham-Paige Mot	10	1½	1⅜	1½	
Granby Con M .60	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Granite C S 17½g	1	10	10	10	— ½
Grant (WT) 1.40	9	34	33¾	33¾	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	4	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 2g	16	26¾	26¼	26¾	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	8	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜
Green (H L) (2a)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	9	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
Grum Alrc Eq 1g	9	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Guantan Sug pf	2	140	140	140	—2
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
GulfMob&O pf2½g	3	35¾	35½	35½	— ¼
Gulf Oil (1)	36	48	47	47⅜	—1¼
Hall Print (1)	3	16½	16	16	— ⅛
Harb-Walker ¾g	1	15½	15½	15½	
Hat Corp pf 6½	30	107	106½	107	+ ½
Hayes Indust .15g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Hayes Mfg	2	25½	25½	25½	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	190	101⅜	100⅛	100½	—1⅞
Hercules Pow 1½g	1	80½	80½	80½	
Hercules P pf 6	10	133½	133½	133½	—1½
Hires (CE) 1.20a	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	8	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	12	41¼	40¼	40¼	—1⅛
Household Fin (4)	3	54⅜	54½	54½	— ¼
Household pf 5	10	111	111	111	
Houston L&P 3.60	400	63⅜	63	63	— ⅛
Houston Oil	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ½
Hudson Bay (h2)	1	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Hudson Motor .10g	23	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	10	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	8	12

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Stabilization Of Currencies Plan Outlined

WASHINGTON (AP) — Behind closed doors, Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau has laid before key congressional committees the broad outline of a plan for postwar international stabilization of currencies—one likely to prove the center of a bitter legislative battle in coming months.

Protests promptly were entered, both against the "secret sessions," and the plan, itself. Republican representatives contended the project envisioned the formation of a world reconstruction finance corporation and would mean the morning to an executive session of "surrender" of American rights.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke in the the Senate banking and foreign relations committees, later in the day to a closed meeting of the House banking, foreign affairs and coinage committees.

From Representative Andrew Somers (D) of New York, chairman of the House Coinage Committee who was named to head a special committee to "consult" with the Treasury on the plan, came the only official statement of what the Treasury Secretary had to say.

He declared that Mr. Morgenthau had discussed "international stabilization and the possibility of organizing an international bank," and had promised to "consult with Congress before taking any action."

Mr. Somers, saying the House group was in "general accord in the need for world economic stabilization," expressed belief that legislation to attempt to achieve that objective would be presented "before the end of this Congress."

Mr. Somers said that "30 per cent" had been advanced as a figure on this nation's contribution to the capital of a world bank, but emphasized that percentage was tentative.

"But we know," he said, "we'll have to contribute the lion's share. If we've got these assets, then we've got to distribute them in order for the rest of the world to live and to trade with us."

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	116½	121½
Liberty Aircraft	10⅞	12
N E Airlines	8¾	7¾
Piper Aircraft	5⅛	6⅛
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅞	7½

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CURRENT UNITED OPINION Bulletin analyzes 5 attractive Railroad Bonds selling from $47 to $80. Substantial interest payments are expected on 3 of these bonds this year. In one case the Court is expected to grant early approval of the payment of seven coupons, or $140 per bond. Payments on two other issues indicate current yields of 8.9% to 12%.

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Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5¾
American Brge Line Co	a 6½	9¾
American Hardware Co	25⅞	27½
American Manufacturing	34½	37½
American Manufac 5 pf	87½	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7½
Amoskeag Company	23¾	36¾
†Amoskeag Company pf	33½	..
†Appleton Company	73½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	41½	45
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36½	39½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	2½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendix Home Appliances	6½	7¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	14⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	63¾	..
Bird & Son Inc $ pf	89	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21⅞
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	36	38¾
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	31¼	33¾
Campbell AS Co Inc	5½	6
Central Railway Signl A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	30¾	33½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30⅜	33
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27½	29½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23½	25½
Draper Corporation	73	75
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¾	18½
Eastern Corporation	6	7¾
Eastern Corportion pf	17½	19½
Exolon Co	7¾	9¾
Family Loan Society Inc	11¾	13¾
Family Loan Society pf A	23¼	25½
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¼	46½
Fruit of the Loom	25¼	28
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	16
General Machinery	20¾	23
Giddings&Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	9
Goodall Worsted Company	37½	40½
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93¾	97½
Graton & Knight Co xpr pf	31	34
Great Northern Paper Co	30½	32¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	53¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¾	11½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16	17½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15½	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17½	19¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	28¾
Hooker Electro Chem	33	35
International Mashine Tool	6½	7¾
Keith George E Co	47¾	..
Kendall Company	7¾	9½
Kennedys Inc pf	18½	20½
Landers Frary & Clark	35¾	37¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	21	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5½	6¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105	109
Marathon Paper Mills	38¾	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58¾	62
Merck & Co	42¾	48
Merck & Co 4½ pf	113	116
Merrimack Manufacturing	35¾	39
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	56¾	51¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	21½
Millers Falls Company	9¼	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5¾	6¾
Nashawena Mills	16	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	32¾	36
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	69¾	73¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25¾	28¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	11½	13
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¼	45½
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¼
Nonquitt Mills	28¼	31½
Ohio Finance	6¾	8¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40	43
Parker Appliance	12½	13¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	42	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W $ pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¾	3⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28¾	31
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	46¾	..
Sanford Mills	33½	38½
Submarine Signal Co	34½	38¾
Tamoak Inc	5¾	6½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2	2¾
United Elastic Corp	15¾	16¾
US Envelope Company	80¾	84½
US Envelope Co 7 pf	118½	120½
Waltham Watch Co $ pf	51½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23	25½
Warner & Swasey Co	37½	41¼
Warren Bros Class A	10¾	11¾
Warren Bros Class C	10¾	11¾
West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	13

*Ex-dividend; †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107½	109
Florida Pub Ser	4	1953	103¾	106¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103¾	105¾
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109½	111
Savannah El & Pr	5	1958	106¾	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	107

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	96¾	100¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	98¾	90¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	105¼	109¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100¾	104
General Water, G & E $3 pf	40¾	43¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28¼	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¼	102¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	101¼	103½
Lake Shp Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	105½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¾	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¾	..
Northern National Gas Co (com)	30¾	33
No States Power Del 6 pf	65½	68¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	73¼	76¼
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113½	117½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	95	98
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	100¼	103¾
Public Service Ind	17¾	18¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	104¼	107¾
Public Service Okla $ pf	108¾	112¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¼	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6s pf	108¾	108¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	12⅝	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116¾	..
Tampa Electric Co	22½	24½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	104¾	108¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	102¾	106¾
Washington Ry & Elecunits	14⅝	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor-Hydro-Electric	19	20¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	113½	118½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	91½	..
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	105¾	110¾
Conn Light & Power	38¾	41¼

Eastern Utilities Asso

Eastern Utilities Asso	32½	35½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	37	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	41¾
Green Mountain Power pf	68¾	70¾
Hartford Electric Light	47½	49½
Haverhill Electric	34½	36¾
Haverhill Gas Light	13¾	14¾
Holyoke Water Power	15¾	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26	..
Lowell Electric Light	34¾	37¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	74	78
Mass Power & Light pf	15½	16½
Mass Utilities Assn pf	33¼	35¾
Narragansett Elec pf	96	98½
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	17½	19¾
N E Power Assn $ pf	47¾	49¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr 1n	78¾	83¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr 2n	74½	78½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20¾	22¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19¾	21¾
Newport Electric	20½	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107	113
Rockland Light & Power	32½	34¾
Springfield Gas Light	7½	8½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	17¾	19¾
Western Mas Companies	100½	104¾
	34¾	36¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19½	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	365	377
Bankers Trust (1.40)	43¾	47½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88½	92½
Central Hanover Bk&Trust (4)	95	98½
Chase National (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44¾	47½
Commercial (8)	209	219
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16¾	18¾
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust (2.40)	43½	47½
Empire Trust (3)	75½	78½
First National New York (80)	1490	1530
Guaranty Trust (12)	299	307
Irving Trust (.60)	13¾	14½
Kings County (80)	1410	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	33	36
Manufacturers Trust (2)	48¾	48¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	32	34
New York Trust (3½)	87	91
Public (1½)	33¾	36½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4⅞	5⅝
United States (60a)	1185	1230

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16	300	..
First National (2)	47½	49¾
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	92	97
National Shawmut (1)	33½	35
Pilgrim Trust (8)	135	..
Second National (4)	130	133
†State Street Trust (8)	380	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (1.90	15¾	17¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	90	95

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank.
‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NT&A (2.40)	44½	48¾
Continental Illinois (4)	97	101
First National Chicago (10)	360	370
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33¾	36½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	141½	145½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	55	57½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36¼
Agricultural (3a)	76½	80
American Alliance (1a)	23½	25½
American Casualty Company	11¾	13½
American Equitable (1)	19¾	20¾
American Insure Newark (½a)	15	16¾
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	85¾	88¾
American Reserve	15¼	16¾
American Surety (2½)	80¾	84¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7½	8½
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	84½	89½
Boston (16a)	800	815
Camden Fire (1)	21¾	22¾
City of New York (1g)	18½	20½
Connecticut General Life (1)	37¼	39¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¾	43¼
Federal (1.40)	42½	46
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	70	74
Fireman Fund (S F) (3)	86½	90½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	20¾	21¾
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50¾
Gibraltar Fire & M (½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	9¾	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¾	31½
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96½	101
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
Home Insurance (1.30a)	31½	33½
Homestead (½g)	14½	16¼
Insurance Co No Am (2½a)	83½	86
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½)	38¼	41
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	70¼	73¾
Merchants Mfs of N Y (.40)	7¼	8¼
Merchant Fire Assoc (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (3)	60¾	63¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
National Union (3a)	187	197
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	28½	30½
New Brunswick (1½a)	31½	34
New Hampshire (1.60a)	47¼	49¾
New York Fire (.80)	14¾	15¾
North River (1)	23¾	25¾
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5¼
Northern (3a)	92½	97
Pacific Fire (5)	109½	114½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¾	51¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¾
Phoenix (2)	88	92
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	17½
Providence-Washington (1a)	37	39½
Reinsurance Cor NY (.075g)	5¼	7¼
Repub Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25½	27½
Revere (F) Insur (1.20a)	22¾	24¾
St Paul F&M (8a)	303	313
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¼	54¾
Security (1.40)	37¾	39¾
Springfield (4½a)	128½	134
Standard Accident	84½	89¼
Travelers (16)	480	495
US Fid & Guar (1a)	38½	40½
US Fire (2)	80	83¾
US Guarantee (1.60a)	76½	81
Westchester (1.20a)	33¾	35½

a—Also extra or extras. d—Paid last year. g—Declared or paid so far this year.
State Street Inest 76.37 84.20

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.26	3.58
Amerex Holding	33.00	34.875
American Business Shares	3.39	3.61
Axe Houghton Fund	12.39	13.28
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.93	104.09
Boston Fund	16.40	17.63
Broad Street Investing	27.18	29.36
Bullock Fund	14.25	15.62
Canadian Investment Fund	2.03	2.73
Century Shares Trust	28.05	30.16
Chemical Fund	9.78	10.56
Christiana Securities Co	2290.00	2418.00
Commodity Corp	8.00	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.75
Dividend Shares	1.30	1.32
Eaton & Howard Bal Pd	20.00	21.48
Eaton & Howard Stock Pd	11.81	12.79
Equitable Invest Corp	29.20	31.43
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.61	18.98
Fund Investors Inc	20.73	22.72
General Capital	31.34	33.70
General Investors Trust	8.11	9.51
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.70	21.18
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.34

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			
B-1	....	33.51	S-1	....	35.78
B-2	....	27.83	S-2	....	29.72
B-3	....	19.01	S-3	....	20.12
B-4	....	9.51	S-4	....	4.90
K-1	....	17.17	K-2	....	19.41

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 22.70
‡Loomis Sayles Inv Fd 34.80
Maryland Fund 4.30 4.80
Mass Invest Tr 20.40 22.03
Mass Inv 2d Fd 10.07 10.82
Mutual Invest 10.47 11.44
Nation Wide Voting 1.32 1.36
New England Fund 13.00 13.93
Old Colony Tr Assoc 14.80 30.28
Plymouth Fund Inc .48 .53
Putnam Fund 13.31 14.25
Quarterly Income Shares 6.08 6.85
Railway & Light Sec 11.878 13.35
Railway & Light Sec pf 100.00 ..
Repub Invest Fund 3.43 3.76
Scudder Stevens & Clark 80.53 91.20
Spencer Trask Fund 13.82 14.67
State Stereet Invest 70.37 $48.26
Trusteed Am Bk "B" .42 ..
Trusteed Industry Shrs .71 .80
Wellington Fund 15.93 17.50

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.38	7.00
Corp Tr AA mod, acc mod	2.86	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.00	..
Diversified Tr C	5.00	..
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.60	5.43
Nation Wide Sec	2.60	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.08	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.09	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.62	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1968	2.36	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.37	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "A"	15.75	..
US Elec Lt&Pow "B"	1.70	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.90	3.375
First Boston Corp	21.875	23.875

*Ex-dividend, †Sales prices as of 1 p. m., ‡Bid 3 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Peanut Butter Subsidy Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—A subsidy program designed to reduce the price of peanut butter to consumers from a level of 33.1 cents a pound to about 26.5 cents was announced jointly by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration (OPA). The 26.5-figure is an average price. Although OPA's general manager, Chester Bowles, recently said that a "top price" of around 26 cents was being sought, OPA sources estimated unofficially that the new prices would range from about 23 to 30 cents.

Rationing Viewed Best Weapon For Adequate Inflation Control

(Fifth of six articles on "functional finance" and other possibilities for stabilization of industrial activity with full employment.)

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It was pointed out in the previous article that rationing is the first instrument of direct and frank economic restraint developed since the gold standard went out of political favor. All other alleged control or stabilization devices, it was said, like credit management and "functional finance," are politically accepted by the American public only on sufferance and only when they are actually used for "stabilization on the upside"—that is, for inflationary effect.

The problem of economic control has long beset the United States and, in fact, all the industrial democracies.

It was a problem even before the gold standard dissolved in the determination of the American people never to go financially bankrupt as a nation again. The gold standard was an unsatisfactory control. Its tolerances were too wide. Redemption demands were nil for long periods, permitting inflation, and then were sudden, frantic and destructive of jobs and equities; only the most experienced bankers could sense the degree of unbalance in the economy at any particular time.

When the gold standard inhibitions were shed, only inflationary forces were left. Purported "stabilization" mechanisms like credit management and "compensated economy" were accepted by the public only as long as they put out, but were rejected when then tried to pull in. The political revolution of 1933 made one thing plain. No instrument of economic control would be tolerated which caused unemployment. And it would be safe to say that no kind of economic brakes will be accepted politically today unless their application still permits full employment.

System Like a Machine

The economic system may be considered as a machine. It can't work all in one direction. Its mechanisms must be balanced. If some are inflationary, others must be deflationary. The two influences or forces must work alternately. To have them working together would be rigidity.

All the trends and mechanisms for 10 years have been inflationary. Rationing bids fair to fill a great need for an anti-inflationary influence, a control, not only for the duration but for the post-war. It is the only control accepted by the public. Even the Congress of Industrial Organizations has publicly blessed it.

Rationing has the peculiar virtue that it can be applied gradually whenever inflationary influences threaten. Item after item can be put under control, and then the ration screws turned tighter and tighter. In time of war the tightening of the screws is obviously due to war requirements. In time of peace it can have no other reason than that too much money is flying around and Congress or private industry or the public is getting too free and easy with its money and thereby forcing rations on the "innocent housewife."

As stated before, the installation of good brakes on a car enables the driver to step on the gas to its capacity. The existence of a reliable and politically acceptable control system would make it possible in peace—and has in fact made possible in wartime—the unprecedentedly free-and-easy use of inflationary mechanisms, such as government borrowing.

So long as rationing is in effect, purchasing power outstanding, and even actual demand for goods (which means purchasing "power" less "savings" or reduced bank deposit velocity) can be maintained indefinitely in excess of productive capacity without serious risk, no longer need it set off the traditional and ill-omened chain of inflationary consequences. Rationing stands in the way.

Thus, under rationing there is possible for the first time the creation of excessive purchasing power in excess of productive capacity without the otherwise historically inevitable inflationary consequence.

It is safe to assume that after the war the present inflationary influences will continue. The public will want more public spending. It will want lower personal income taxes. It may very likely want business to be freed of tax and other burdens so that it can provide employment. It will want easy money. The add-up is inflationary.

It is not necessary to assume that the pressure will all be toward Treasury spending-lending. Quite possibly a conservation Congress will accept the "seed corn" argument, that recovery requires freedom for private enterprise, and will take some taxes off business and otherwise favor it so that it can create jobs. And a resulting big pick-up in private venturing might take the pressure off the Treasury and perhaps permit some reduction in the national debt.

Might Spend Savings

Or the public might begin to spend its savings fast, so speeding the velocity of bank deposits, and so in turn taking the political pressure off Congress for make-work programs and the financial pressure off business for speculative ventures.

Incidentally, "functional finance," or the use of the fisc to compensate for business cycle changes, does not require "spending-lending" as a must. Treasury deficits can be achieved by cutting taxes just as easily as by swelling outlays. A tax cut might stimulate confidence and industrial and consumer spending just as effectively as an increase in government spending. In fact, tax reductions geared to the rate of business activity so that whenever employment threatened to decline taxes would be cut, would be at least as easy a way to create an intentional deficit as an increase in public works. This nifty idea never seems to have occurred to business men.

If rationing had not got its start, there would be no hope of stopping the effect of the "uncontrolled inflation" which seems to be written into the nature of present financial machinery, except by a "crash"—a definition which would hurt business and destroy jobs. The only alternative or preventative would be to hold everything down and maintain chronic underemployment—the method of the 1930's.

But in rationing, industrial society has apparently found the long-sought-for control mechanism which is politically acceptable and which would permit the nation to get the benefits of inflation without the costs.

Rationing provides its own cure for inflation.

That would work this way.

Government over-spending and private over-confidence and spending, would, with all the traditional brakes off, drive up or hold up the demand for nonrationed goods and services. Orchids would go sky-high; then wages; then automobiles.

Worse than that, inflationary influences would draw manpower and machinery away from the production of rationed goods. There would be plenty of men working in gadget-factories and fewer and fewer working on dairy-farms. The effect of inflation would be to steadily tighten and shorten the supply of rationed essentials for the poor and the middle class, while the rest of the world threw its money round on helicopters and night-clubs.

Gradually the rationing noose would tighten. There would be less and less of the essentials, and then less of the semi-essentials, and these too would be gradually brought into the rationing card.

This would bring political pressure for an end of such throwing round of money by government and citizens.

This is not a proposed system. It is a forecast of what can and will happen if rationing is continued into the peace. It is based on the political factors, forces, and trends now already in evidence. It takes for granted on the one hand continued pressure for more government spending, for lower federal taxes, and for relief to business; but it also takes for granted a normal public reaction against tighter rationing of essential goods and against the spread of rationing to new goods and services which would be made necessary by inflation.

In short, it assumes that the public will act not on theory but on self-interest, and that with rationing a permanent part of the economic machinery, that self-interest will work against inflation as often as for it.

(Next article in this series will further analyze the possibilities opened up in national economy by the use of rationing after the war.)

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
28 Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅞	105½	105⅞
10 Am El Pw 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Ark P&L 5s 56	107½	107½	107½
33 As Elec 4½s 53	73½	73½	73½
11 As G&E 5s 50	24½	24½	24½
13 As G&E 5½s 77	24½	24½	24½
40 As G&E 5s 68	24½	24½	24½
9 As G&E 4½s 48	24¾	24½	24¾
2 As G&E 4½s 49	24	24	24
2 As T&T 5½s 55A	30¾	30¾	30¾
4 Birm El 4½s 68	104	104	104
5 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	103½	103⅜	103⅜
11 Can Nor P 5s 53	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 Can So El 5½s 54	36	35¾	36
15 Chi Ry 9s 27 ct	60½	59¾	60½
9 Cities Ser 5s 50	96¾	96¼	96¾
3 Cit S P&L 5½s 49	99½	99½	99½
2 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Con GEL Ba 3¼s 71	109¼	109¼	109½
10 Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	105¼	105	105
9 Cont G&E 5s 48A	98¾	98½	98¾
82 East G&F 4s 56A	88¾	88	88½
3 Elec P&L 5s 2030	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
1 Fla P&L 5s 54	104½	104½	104½
2 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98	97¾	97¾
3 Gas P&L 5s 78	102	102	102
3 Gobel (A) 4½s 41	94	92	92
4 Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	102½	102½	102½
1 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	102½	102½	102½
11 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	106¼	106	106
3 Ill Pow & L 5½s 54B	103½	103½	103½
2 Inters Pow 6s 52	85½	87¾	85½
6 Inters Pow 8s 57	85¾	85	85
3 McCord R 6s 44 st	97	97	97
6 Midland Val 4s 43	61	60½	61
4 Mid St Pw 5½s 48A	102½	102½	102½
3 Milw G Lt 4½s 67	106½	106½	106½
1 Minn P&L 5s 55	106½	106½	106½
1 Miss Riv P 5s 51	108½	108½	108½
1 Nebr Pw 4s A 2022	117	117	117
3 Nebr Pw 4½s 81	108	108	108
5 Nevas Cal E 5s 56	103½	103½	103½
11 N Eng G&E 5s 50	77½	77	77
10 N Eng G&E 5s 48	77½	77½	77½
22 N Eng G&E 5s 47	77¼	77	77
8 N Ind Pow 5½s 54	98	97½	97½
3 Pac P&L 5s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Porti G&C 6s 56 st	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	104	104	104
10 Sher-Wyo 6s 47	104½	104½	104½
1 So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105	105¼
2 Southing 5s 50	78	78	78
9 Stand G&E 6s 51	86½	85¾	85¾
5 Stand G&E 6s 57	84½	83½	83½
2 Twin CRT 5½s 55A	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Unit L&Rv 6½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Unit L&Rv 6s 52A	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	30½	30¾	30½

Foreign Bonds

| |

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Write Box K D., 147 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.

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MAN OVER 45 YEARS OLD for general work around plant. MACHINE COMPOSITION CO. 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

MAN (Christian Scientist)—Practical nurse for man; country residence near N. Y. C.; references required. Write Box A-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Attendant to gentleman residing near N. Y. C. Write giving refs. Write Box E-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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EXECUTIVE with proven ability in sales promotion, advertising, editorial. Versatile, industrious, loyal; wide background of training, experience and contacts. Draft exempt. Write Box E-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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A-1 COOK, equal chef; references; American, Christian Scientist; cooking only; full or part time. Cl. 7-5420. (Apt. 4-C) 208 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

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MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes to serve as housekeeper-companion (not servant type) in refined home. Box J-54, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Phone CR. 6-0700

EAST ORANGE

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

Berlin's MARKET
FRUITS—VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
231 Springdale Avenue
Phones. Orange 3-6791—3-4634

Dorothy LAMONT
Suits • Dresses
Blouses
1 North Harrison St. Orange 5-6255

Bud Beauty Shoppe
Complete Beauty Service
Popular Prices
383 Main Street OR 3-9880

Jean Brackett
Hats
Priced from 1.95 to 8.95
Personal Shopping
2A Washington St. Near Main St.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Bellevile 2-4158. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave. Over Sears Roebuck

Chas. J. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8505

For Custom-Built Upholstery Furniture Repairing Slip Covers and Drapes
Made to Order—Consult
PHILIP SCHMIDT
465 Main Street Or. 5-3270

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HACKENSACK

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack 2-6416

Scherf's Bakery
THE HOUSEWIFE'S FAVORITE BAKERY
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

OFFICIAL TIRE INSPECTION STATION
Have your battery checked. If it needs charging we can charge it while you wait without removing it from your car, which will save you time and money and the discomfort of a rundown battery.
WARREN'S RICHFIELD STATION
Phone 3958—Nite Phone 3969-W
Tanner Street Haddonfield, N. J.

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson—Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 3-8014 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St., Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay. 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: So. Orange 2-6083. Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always careful, courteous service at
Four Square Esso Station
Springfield Av., at Pierson Rd., So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Meats, Vegetables, Fruits
Hires Root Beer
"Buy Victory Bonds"

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
Canning Supplies
Football Equipment
324 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1260 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frieda's
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
7 South Park Street
Phone: Mo. 2-7891

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Lovely New Patterns in
Curtains and Draperies
Also curtain and drapery materials by the yard.
LINGERIE • HOSIERY • CORSETS
Montclair Textile Store
543-45 Bloomfield Avenue

Coats Dresses
Suits Sportswear
THE FRENCH SHOP
Women's Wearing Apparel
493 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair 2-1972

BOND'S ICE CREAM
Upper Montclair

"THE ROSALIND"
Individual Millinery
Hats ready made and to order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 Church Street

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS and Sportswear
Kane's
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Est. 1880 63 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Gifts Books
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove Street. Montclair 2-5980

Surgical Garments
Blanche Elaine Corset Studio
44 Church Street
Phone
Graduate Corsetieres Montclair 2-9694

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
707 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE MO 2-3324
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
A 24-hour delivery service is maintained and large storage tanks are always filled with fuel oil in case of emergency

DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR
EVENING GOWNS
C. & M. Ploucher
16 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.
Service and Civilian Yarns
Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

The Lorraine
BETTER GRADE CANDIES AND ICE CREAM
627 Valley Road Upper Montclair

All Kinds of Insurance
MOXLEY-KERR, Inc.
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
241 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Books — Stationery
Frames—Art Wares
Games
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Avenue

MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE
223 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Mo. 2-3210, 3211

Montclair 2-6870
BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair, N. J.

Crossword Quiz Answers

A	V	I	A	T	O	R
R	■	L	■	A	■	O
R	A	I	N	B	O	W
O	R	A	■	L	A	S
W	E	D	G	E	S	■
S	■	■	O	T	I	S
■	■	B	R	A	S	S
P	O	E	T	■	■	G
■	R	A	S	H	E	R
B	I	D	■	U	L	E
A	S	I	A	T	I	C
R	■	N	■	I	■	I
B	A	G	G	A	R	A

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Anderson's Flowers Inc.
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

LAZARUS
PRINTING CO.
34 CLINTON STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
• Printing-Stationery-Office Supplies
Call Charles E. Figeres, Mitchell 2-3838

NEWARK

TRIXY
Expert Corsetiere who will help solve your corset problems in your home, at your convenience.
MRS. CLARA WACKENHUTH
46 Avon Avenue Bi. 3-3164

Body balance is imperative. To get body balance, wear Elfin's shoes that are scientifically designed and scientifically fitted.
ELFIN'S ARCH AID SHOE SHOP
36 Academy St. Phone: Market 3-3325
NEWARK, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
60 PARK PLACE
NEWARK, N. J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NEW BRUNSWICK

Phone 6455-W
Gift Shop
BERTHA LUISE GIFTS
209 New York Ave.
New Brunswick, N. J.

ORANGE

AUSTIN'S MILLINERY
219 Main Street
Corner Canfield Street

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

PASSAIC

BANK of PASSAIC and TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

BURCKHARDT & VOIGT
ICE CREAM, CANDY AND LUNCHEON
20 Broadway, Passaic

Stencheverts
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
PATERSON—HACKENSACK

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

Passaic 2-2841-2
SHERMAN PRINTING COMPANY
A Modern Printing Service
12 PASSAIC AVENUE
PASSAIC, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

Whitton's
WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
620 Park Avenue Tel. Pl. 6-1148

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Avenue Plfd. 6-2776

F. A. KIRCH and CO.
Hardware
108 North Ave.
Two Doors from Park Ave.
Tel. PL. 6-0578

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Plainfield 6-7381-J. Hours: 9-10 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
204 East Front St. Tel. PL. 6-2637

Good News for Our Readers
MEN AND WOMEN
Enjoy the amazing comfort of a shoe that really fits.
The Conformal Personalized Shoe is a treat for one that wants comfort. Stop in our shop and be convinced.
LIGHTNING SHOE REPAIRING CO.
SAM'S SHOE SHOP

PINE CONE GIFT SHOP
Unusual Gifts and Cards thru the year
112 E. Union Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.
Tel. Bound Brook 514-J

ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
Merchant Tailor
Dry Cleaning Dyeing
246 Main Street Hack. 2-6989

RIDGEWOOD

Announcing
the appointment, as its authorized agent for Ridgewood
Tetor & Schmults
Insurance—Every Kind, Everywhere
9 No. Broad St., Ridgewood, N. J.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-6300

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.
(A National Advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor)
Est. 1836 107 Years Ago

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store Plant Store
1 W. Ridgewood Ave. 418 So. Broad St.
Phone RD 6-8006—07 Ridgewood, N. J.

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

RIDGEWOOD-MIDLAND PARK WASHING CO.
Complete Laundry Service
Dry Cleaning Rug Shampooing
Curtains Blankets
Call Rd. 6-1314 East Ridgewood Ave.

RUTHERFORD

Werners
The Botany "500" Suit
Tailored by DAROFF
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

STELLA & STEPHAN
Beauty Salon
6 Station Square
Closed Wednesdays Ru. 2-0389

SUMMIT

Rug Cleaning and Expert Repairing
Persian Rug Co.
364 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4023

TEANECK

P. NAPOLI & SONS, Inc.
Jewelers
Service Men's Watches and Sterling Identification Bracelets.
454 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-1656

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 9-4001

TRENTON

Norton, Farr & Cummings
Engravers — Printers
Stationers
123 East Hanover Street

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON (Continued)

Yards
Millinery Salon
"We Specialize in FASHION!"
Second Floor 4 No. Broad St.

A. M. FREEMAN CO.
Insurance
232 E. State St. Phone 5751

Croasdale & Engelhart
Jewelers
9 South Montgomery Street
Trenton, N. J. Phone 6814

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE SPECTATOR SHOP
MISSES'
SPORTSWEAR
AND ACCESSORIES
20 Elm Street Westfield 2-2120

HAMRAH BROTHERS
COMPLETE RUG SERVICE
Showrooms 109 North Ave. Westfield Tel. WE. 2-0028
Plant 332 Leland Ave., Plainfield Tel. PL. 6-4468

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—WE. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0383

WESLEY R. BRAUNSDORF
ASSOCIATES
Effecting Every Form of Insurance
Advisers in the purchase of Insurance since 1921
66 ELM STREET, WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. 2-3113 and 2-0200

Gold Cross Shoes *for Women*
Walk-Over Shoes *for Men*
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
171 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

BERNARD'S
Successors to
BISSELL'S TEXTILE STORE
Dry Goods, Curtains, Domestics, Dress Goods, Yarns and Notions, Bedspreads and Custom Made Slip Covers.
210 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-0208

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
6011 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Near 60th Street
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

A. EVELYN WORST
Teacher
PIANO—ORGAN ACCOMPANIST
41 No. Sixth Street Phone 2-6579

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
one of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.
Shoes for
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
Scientific X-Ray Fitted

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
7th Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

GEO. J. GUTH & BRO.
Luggage
Leather Goods
832 Hamilton Street

KOEHLER BROS.
- COAL -
N. 7th St. Bridge Allentown, Pa.
DIAL 5350

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Store for Your Convenience

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

BETHLEHEM

RINGS BRACELETS and NECKLACES
in Birth Stone Jewelry
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 6-5421

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone W-92-387. Hours: 5:30 to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street

Stunning New Fall Millinery

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Brides, register the date of your wedding in our Bride's Bureau and get 130-page Bride's Book Free.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
We own and operate our own plant
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 440

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

THE CEDAR CHEST
Apparel for Men
414 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Pennypacker 8100, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Extn
THE BEAUTY of the Diamond of your choice will be in proportion to its quality.
Choose yours from this collection, priced from $100.00
100 South 13th Street
Certified Gemologist, Registered Jewelers, American Gem Society

Permanent Waves
Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 707, Penfield Bldg. 1328 Chestnut St.
Pen 4519

the STURGIS store
Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611
Women's Smart Accessories
Hosiery • Handbags
Handkerchiefs • Costume Jewelry
Umbrellas • Gloves, etc.

Our Own Make Candies
Delicious Assortment of Chocolates and Bonbons
Malin-Hall
GRA 9261
510-512 SO. 52ND ST.

"Our Reputation is Your Guarantee"
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
Preparedness is Wisdom. Convert to coal now—before next winter.
33th and Wigdrim Ave. MIC. 8134

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Atlantic 9418. Hours: 9 to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. R. HUSSER PRINTING CO.
SALES BOOKS BUSINESS FORMS
LECTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS
WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Ardery-Dempsey Co.
Complete Home Furnishings
DRAPERIES, CARPETS
FURNITURE, LAMPS
414 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. COurt 4388

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

There is no substitute for Quality!
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
Free Delivery
BELLEVUE MARKET
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

J. A. GESLER
563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
Juniper 0137 Hemstitching

PITTSBURGH—East End

Misses Calhoon & Zoeller
would like to serve you in all branches of beauty culture
1217 HIGHLAND BUILDING
MO 5748 Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

Cambrooke Exclusives Are Born For The Times . . . .
Cloth Coat with or sans fur collars and luxurious fur coats for Women, Misses and Juniors.
POMEROY'S

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Avenue Tel. 2-8201

Roswell Phillips
INSURANCE with SERVICE
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Postum
"THERE'S A REASON"
SELECT
PHONE 1100 FREE DELIVERY Food Market 510 BEAVER ST SEWICKLEY

SWARTHMORE

INSURANCE
GEORGE W. De FOREST
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

MARTEL'S
Self Service Market
LOW PRICES
Chester Rd. at Rutgers Ave., Route 320

SNOWDEN'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
18th Century Furniture
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

We Are Still Serving
ABBOTT'S
DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY

Also a full line of most cleverly styled Jantzen, Bermuda and Branford Knit Creations—Sold exclusively in this section by
BLACKSTONE
Sweater Shop
29 South 69th Street
UPPER DARBY, PA.

Pure Wool
Sport and Dress Coats
Red Robin Shop
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9771

Specializing in Home Cooking
HOSTESS GRILLE
Luncheon 11-2 Dinner 5-8
Sundays 1-8
JACQUELYN ANGEMAN
55 Long Lane

Hats by Stetson
Sold exclusively in this locality by
Ruth Wilcox Dress Shop
21 North Lansdowne Avenue
Mad. 0915 Open Evenings

HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP
"Michael" — Hair Stylist
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 Phone for Appointment

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6804-06 Market St. Blvd. 9797 Open Eves.

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

INTERBORO LAUNDRY Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila. and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MAD. 8400

WILKINSBURG

Back-to-School Clothes for Boys
Suits—Shirts—Sweaters—Shoes
DASCH'S
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood Street at South Avenue
Back the Attack with War Bonds and Stamps

CALDWELL & GRAHAM DEPARTMENT STORE
PENN AVENUE and WOOD STREET
Serving Wilkinsburg Since 1889
Support the WAR LOAN
Buy U. S. War Bonds and Stamps

YORK

FASHION HAT SHOP

Head Flattery for Fall
Fine Selection of Ladies' Handbags
Colonial Hotel Building 8 S. George St.

Miriam E. Baumgardner
Studio of Music
PIANO AND ORGAN
480 West King Street

Buy Your
VITALITY SHOES
from
York's Most Modern Store
REINEBERG'S
51-53 S. George Street

GEORGE'S STATIONERY STORE
Greeting Cards, Bibles, Gifts, Novelties, Office Equipment.
300 S. George Street Open Evenings

DANIELS
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Where well dressed women shop
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES AND FURS
136 East Market Street York, Pa.

FRENCH MEAT MARKET
Quality Fresh and Smoked Meats
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
729 E. Market Street Phone 35132
WE DELIVER

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

United States Coast Guard Photo

Proud Pup

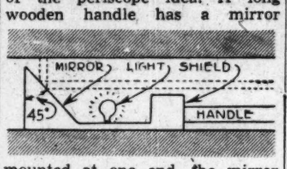
A young husky meditatively sniffs the cool Arctic breeze as he serenely surveys his Coast Guard outpost in the Far North.

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Bore-Searcher Is?

A bore-searcher is an ingenious device for facilitating the inspection of the inside surface of big guns in the process of their manufacture.

It is necessary to examine the bore very carefully for any cracks, flaws, streaks, or discoloration. This is accomplished by a modification of the periscope idea. A long wooden handle has a mirror



mounted at one end, the mirror being inclined at an angle of 45 degrees. At the base of the mirror is an electric light, which is shielded so its direct rays do not reach the observer at the cannon's mouth but which does serve to illuminate the bore.

The dotted lines in the accompanying cross-section simplified diagram show the course of light rays from the surface of the bore to the eye of the observer.

How Smoke Can Be Used to Lessen the Fire Hazard on Tankers?

Smoke piped from fireboxes under the ship's boilers and released in the compartment in the tanker in which highly combustible petroleum products are stored has been declared an effective means of reducing the fire and explosion hazards.

The smoke, a product of previous combustion, will not itself support combustion, and it contains quantities of inert gases which will not react chemically with the petroleum products or their vapors to cause an explosion.

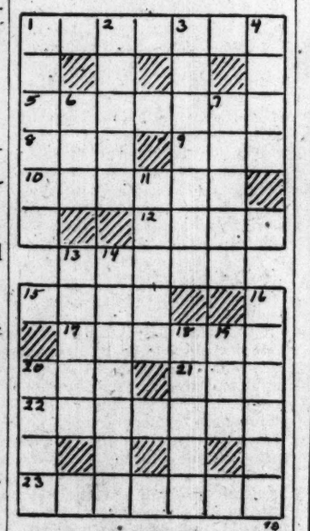
The smoke, of course, is not led directly from the firebox to the oil tanks, but is thoroughly cooled and cleaned of soot before being pumped into the oil compartments to replace the air in the space above the oil.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Black Diamonds

Black diamonds were thrown away until fifty years ago, when it was found they withstood battering in commercial processes better than white diamonds.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Would an aviator, athlete, or planter be most apt to "drag the field"?
5—A sunbow is what?
8—What is a plural of "os"?
9—Lord Advocate of Scotland (Abbr.).
10—What are pieces of wood, metal, etc., tapering to a thin edge?
12—Who was American inventor of safety brake for passenger elevators?
13—What is name of attorney in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
15—Bayard Taylor was what?
17—What do you call a thin slice of bacon for frying?
20—An auction enables prospective buyers to do what?
21—What is any tree yielding caucho?
22—What do you call a native of the largest continent?
23—What is name of a strong, warlike people of Sudan, on upper Nile?

Down

1—A fletcher makes what?
2—You would read of Achilles and Briseis in what book?
3—Writing pads are what?
4—Ranks.
6—Exist.
7—What is a verdant place in a desert?
11—What are caprine, hollow-horned ruminants?
13—Karloff is known to theatergoers by what given name?
14—If you came across a "quaternain," you would probably be engaged in doing what?
16—What is a Biblical name for Greece?
18—What is a rodent which is confined to certain of West Indies?
19—Mam's name.
20—Horse of the stock native to Barbary is called, what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Words of Current Interest

Abihu (Ex. 28:1) — *A-bi'-hu* (a as in *sofa*, i and u long).

A son of Aaron who comes in for a half-dozen mentions in the record of early Israelite doings.

Caiaphas (Acts 4:6)—*Ka'-ya-fas* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, third clipped-short as in account). By Webster's second choice, *ki'-a-fas* (i long, first *a* as in *sofa*, second clipped-short).

The Caiaphas of Acts 4 appears to be the same as the one of Matthew 26 and John 18, who had part in the judicial procedure against Jesus which ended in his crucifixion. He held priestly office in Jerusalem under the Roman administration.

Eleazar (Ex. 28:1)—*El'-e-a'-zer* (first *e* short, second quick-long as in event, *a* long, third *e* as in maker).

Third son of Aaron, who succeeded to the high priesthood. Served under the leadership of both Moses and Joshua. Has been honored in later times by having boys named after him, especially, perhaps, in Jewish families.

Golgotha (John 19:17) — *Gol'-go-tha* (first *o* short, second quick-long as in obey, *a* as in *sofa*).

Torrey (The Four Gospels), in footnotes to Golgotha references, Matt. 27, Mark 15, and John 19, explains that the name is Aramaic; and he seems to put responsibility for the "skull" interpretation on the Greek text as it descends to us. An elder commentator, like Alford, fails to find solution to the problem involved. Unanswered, moreover, remains the question of precisely where Golgotha is located. Davis's dictionary of the Bible (1942) leaves the matter in doubt.

Ithamar (Ex. 28:1)—*Ith'-a-mar* (*i* short, first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in arm).

Youngest son of Aaron, whose biography can be traced in considerable detail from Scriptural mentions.

Judaic — *Joo-da'-ik* (*oo* as in moon, *a* long, *i* short).

"Characteristic of the Jews," by Oxford definition. From the seventeenth century, though the longer form, "Judaical," is current from the fifteenth.

Nadab (Ex. 28:1) — *Na'-dab* (first *a* long, second short).

Eldest son of Aaron.

Just for Fun—

Reamer Keller

"He's doing M. P. duty around Times Square and wants to know if I'll walk around the block with him."

Today's Quotation

Socrates entered the prison, and took away all ignominy from the place, which could not remain a prison whilst he was there.—EMERSON

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: It appears to many that our radio approach to the Italians was wanting. There was no amazing offer of democracy if one tore off the colored shirt and mailed it in.

Punch ©: In view of the increasing number of exploits by naval units against the Italian railways, it is reported that the Germans are seriously considering the installation of anti-submarine devices in the Brenner.

Des Moines Register: Experts in resettling refugees estimate that the minimum cost of settling a family of four on undeveloped land is $5,000. How did we ever settle America?

Boston Globe: The Nazis are now being taught the inner meaning of a silly old American song: "Shut the doors, they're coming in the windows; shut the windows, they're coming in the doors."

Two Boy Scouts

Baldwin, N. Y.

Because the Monitor has been a daily visitor in our home since "long before my time," and we all have enjoyed it, I would like to contribute something to this column.

"This story is about some Boy Scouts in my troop. They are Chinese boys, the sons of our local laundryman, and popular with young and old alike. They are active and cheerful workers in the scout movement in our town, and apply the principles of good scouting in their daily life.

One day while observing the flight of a plane they were surprised to see something fall from it. The boys immediately sought and found the object. Later, they met a man employed at the Grumman Air Field who listened to their story, and then informed them the object was a stabilizer from a Grumman Widgeon. The airport worker relayed the story of the stabilizer to the airport officials. As a result the two youngsters were invited to visit the Grumman plant and then to their added delight given a long airplane ride. It was a big moment for these Chinese boys, enjoying their reward for being alert and applying the rules of the Boy Scouts."

R. L.

A Verse for Today . . .

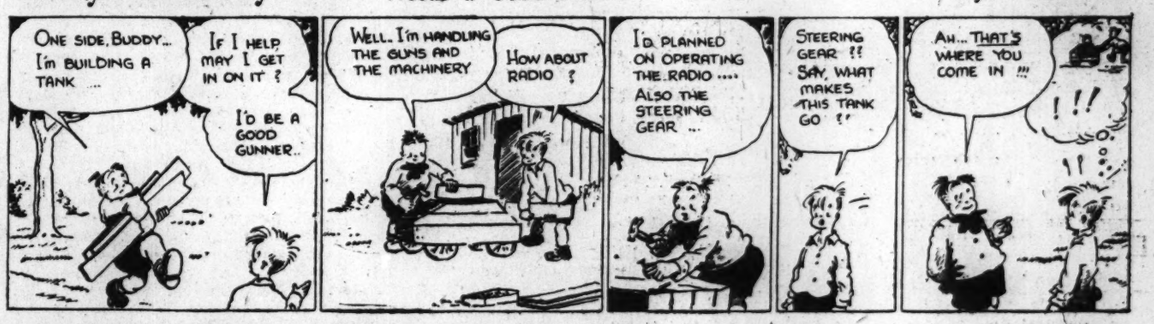
The tongue of the wise useth knowledge aright. . . . A wholesome tongue is a tree of life.—PROV. 15:2, 4

NEWS ITEM— BUTTER, BUTTER, WHO'S GOT THE BUTTER?

ISN'T THAT MR. COX?
YES — HE'S TRYING TO TRACK DOWN A POUND OF BUTTER
WE CAN'T CONVINCE GRANDPA IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO GET BUTTER FROM BUTTER NUTS
THEY WON'T BELIEVE ME WHEN I TELL THEM I HAVE NO BUTTER
WELL HAVE YOU?
NO BUTTER TODAY
THERE'S NO JOB TOO HARD FOR THE SMOOPER DETECTIVE AGENCY - CAN'T SOLVE
O.K! THEN FIND ME A HALF POUND OF BUTTER
OPERATOR NO?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Needs a Good Pusher*

By LE PELLEY


ONE SIDE, BUDDY... I'm BUILDING A TANK ...
IF I HELP MAY I GET IN ON IT?
I'D BE A GOOD GUNNER..
WELL.. I'm HANDLING THE GUNS AND THE MACHINERY
HOW ABOUT RADIO?
I'D PLANNED ON OPERATING THE RADIO .... ALSO THE STEERING GEAR ...
STEERING GEAR!! SAY, WHAT MAKES THIS TANK GO?!
AH... THAT'S WHERE YOU COME IN!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Or Pete Joins Us*

By RODGERS

"Hey! Where's the fire?" ol' Pete barked as first Sponge then T. W. and I whizzed by him -
"There's no fire, Buzzy's in a mixup!" I barked -
"Maybe I can help!" Peter wagged and with that he joined the procession!
SWISH

The Adventures of Waddles—*Complacent*

By THE HAGERS

The car stopped with a sudden jolt That threatened every screw and bolt.
"I'll wait here," Lilly's mother said, "While you go in and buy some bread."
I left her - feeling no alarm; While parked, she couldn't do much harm.
My pupil had outwitted me. The car was gone - and so was she!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rescue

One of the root evils of this war is the belief that modern barbarism succeeds, and cannot be restrained or punished. That belief is now expressed in the world's fears that Rome will be destroyed in the battle for central Italy. On every side is heard the suggestion either that the city will be sacked by the Germans in frustrated fury or demolished by the Allies in bombing its defenses—and that nothing can be done about it.

Something can be done. And the urge to do it should be deep, not only among Roman Catholics whose thoughts center on the Vatican, not only by all those whose memories cherish the monuments of history and culture which cluster so thickly in the Eternal City, but by all who wish to save men and women and children from cruelty. Indeed, other places and peoples have done more to deserve help. While Rome commands immediate attention and symbolizes Western civilization, the impulse to save it should be only a part of a broader purpose to forestall and nullify the threat of terroristic barbarity wherever it imposes on the minds of mortals.

Firm denial of mesmeric fear can be a first step for those assailed by these suggestions. In the case of Rome, common-sense reasoning may help. The best defenses for Rome are not in the city itself, but in the hills to the south. Once they are lost by the Germans the city will probably be evacuated. And there will not be as much military reason for demolition as there was in Naples where the port facilities were of vital importance.

Undoubtedly there are those among the Nazis who would try to lead the Allies into destruction or out of sheer depravity would vent on the city and its people their own anger over defeat and retreat. But many of the Germans know a day of reckoning is coming and will not add to the score against them. Many others have both a love of cultural monuments and of their fellow men. Expecting the worst is not true preparedness.

Indeed, those who are conscious of fighting for the right should expect it to be a shield and buckler. More than once in this war individuals and whole armies—as at Dunkirk—have proved that rescue was possible when by human calculations it appeared impossible. More than once the evil purpose has blundered, as when Hitler attacked Russia and when Japan brought the United States into the war.

Of course for a really fundamental answer to the oppressive belief that nothing can be done to halt barbarism or protect the innocent, the Christian naturally turns to prayer. He knows that "the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save; nor His ear heavy, that it cannot hear." If this truth were more fully understood and trusted we should not still labor under the belief that rescue must involve more devastation. For those who wish to release humanity from the basic evils of the present struggle, as well as any place or person from a particular plight, this understanding is immediately available.

Corsica

For the French the capture of Corsica is not only a military gain but a moral advance. The French know as well as the rest of us that German withdrawal from the island is a by-product of Allied successes in Italy and not a clear-cut triumph of a renewed fighting spirit among Frenchmen. But it is an important fact that, though the French did not alone drive the Nazis out of Corsica, Frenchmen made the departure unceremonious and gave the Nazis a preview of the exit being prepared for Axis tyrants from France itself.

Every experience of this sort will help to re-establish in Frenchmen the habit of success, a habit to which the island of Corsica offers a special and spectacular reference. The French will hardly be inspired to Napoleonic dreams again, however, except as these illumine republicanism. They have seen a Napoleon from the victim's point of view and know he is not much better or worse for having or not having a mustache.

Reports of elections of new officials on Corsica almost before the shooting had stopped disclose the eagerness of Frenchmen to recapture all the good that was France. The land, yes, but the right of men to be thinking individuals, with a voice to make their thoughts heard. While Corsica provides a site for perhaps a few airfields and a new threat to the Nazi lines forming for a showdown in Italy, it must have a deeper meaning for the gallant French forces who rushed there to offer their lives for France on French soil.

For a World of Neighbors

The genius of the American people for freedom, and decency, and friendliness was aptly described by President Roosevelt in his radio address opening the National War Fund Appeal, as one of the best weapons for victory and the greatest assurance for a just and lasting peace. That genius is the very heart of the Nation, readily responsive to the needs of friends and neighbors. And since "the skies now unite what the oceans once separated," Americans count among their neighbors all friendly peoples.

The National War Fund, with its coordinated activities serving the needs of three fronts—the military, the home, and the United Nations—affords opportunity to express that neighborliness by contributing in one sum to local Community Chests, United Service Organizations, War Prisoners Aid, United Seamen's Service, and foreign relief agencies. The aid given by Community Chests to less fortunate individuals on the home front, continues to be a vital necessity. And through the U. S. O. and other organizations, civilians are enabled to provide for the recreational and spiritual welfare of their servicemen, members of the United Seamen's Service, and war prisoners, in a way that the Government is not equipped to do.

Through foreign relief agencies, provision is made for food and medical supplies abroad, support of children's homes, ambulances and emergency kitchens, care of child evacuees and other necessities vital to America's allies and neighbors.

Americans have shown themselves aware of these needs, and we are confident they will give their native "genius" full expression during the current War Fund drive.

Japan's Invisible Fleet

The Allied advance to Finschhafen stimulates once more the amateur strategists' speculations on the whereabouts of the Japanese Navy. At what point can this enemy force be induced to accept battle? Does its furtiveness mean that it lacks confidence?

These questions are not new. They were asked when American naval planes operating from carriers raided Marcus Island, only 1,200 miles from Japan, for nine hours without inducing the Japanese Navy to come out and fight.

The conservatism of the Japanese commanders may have many encouraging explanations. But there is one reason for it that is not widely enough appreciated by western peoples. This reason is that Japanese concepts of warfare differ fundamentally from those of the great naval Powers of the West.

In an article in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, Alexander Kiralfy writes that one error in Western estimates of Japanese strategy has been "to assume that a Japanese fleet would always act in the conventional Western manner, for example that it would always seek a decisive engagement at the first opportunity." Though Japan has often followed conventional practice, as in its wars with China in 1894-5 and with Russia in 1904-5, seeking fleet action and employing the blockade, in earlier times several vital engagements were won for Japan by a strategy which relied on the navy chiefly for transport and supply of the land armies.

Apparently the Japanese have not considered control of an ocean as a prerequisite to invasion to the same degree as Britain and the United States would. Mr. Kiralfy puts it cogently. He observes, "Their strategy has been in harmony with the fundamental Japanese belief that victory can be won by land forces, if the navy will protect their communications. The Japanese do not believe in risking ships for any other purpose."

Of course, generalities about military strategy have room for exceptions as do all generalizations. And there is no adequate reason to suppose the Japanese would refuse a purely naval encounter if the odds were sufficiently in their favor. But it is clear that we could too easily come to underestimate the power of the Japanese Navy and the adventuresomeness of its commanders if we did not give consideration to likely variations as between their concept of land-and-sea warfare and our own.

Have the New England Victory Gardeners thought of helping to overcome a possible fuel shortage by saving the cobs from the roasting ears?

We haven't heard anyone complaining about those long detours on U. S. 20 this year.

"Everybody Works But Father"

Alaska—Land of Flowers!

SOMEWHERE IN ALASKA

Whatever the serviceman may lack, while stationed here in Alaska, it is not flowers. At least that was so up here this summer. While florist shops are few and far between, there is such an abundance of wild varieties to be had for the gathering that cultivated blooms could not be missed.

Nor are these Northern blooms any the less beautiful, varied in hue or design, than those grown in greenhouses or formal gardens back home. Some species, being closely allied to familiar domestic forms, awaken such interest that many are pressed and dried and sent back in letters as souvenirs of this land.

For instance, the abundant, deep-hued, fragrant and lasting Alaskan wild rose (*Rosa acicularis*) and its larger kindred, the Sitka rose (*Rosa nutkana*), that cover the lower slopes during mid-summer, save for their very abundance and thriftiness, are exact duplicates of the wild roses that blossom in many parts of the United States. Morning-fresh winds, blowing across these Alaskan rose fields are so ladened with perfume that they raise up nostalgic visions that sometimes bring a lump in the throat.

Shortly after the lowland snows have melted, the yellow violet (*Viola glabella*), called "Johnny-Jump-Up," since it seems to spring up through the tundra mosses, holds the floral crown of Spring until its purple cousin, the adunca violet (*Viola adunca*) puts in its appearance. Both then reign until some weeks later when the marsh violet (*Viola palustris*) presents its paler offering to the season.

* * *

There is yet another flower that causes the lonesome serviceman to have thoughts of scenes he left behind. It is the thrifty Alaskan iris (*Iris setosa*), member of the large family to which belong the "flags"—those border plants along walks and driveways on the old homestead. Here, on the lower slopes where the muskeg gives way to swamps, this deep-purple flower shakes out its petals as Spring turns the land over to Summer.

Should there be even a spark of enjoyment of flowers in the fighting man's makeup, he cannot help but find pleasure in the boundless acres of wild blue geranium (*Geranium erianthum*), that share the mountain meadows with the lupines (*Lupinus nootkatensis*), or the deeper hued monkshood (*Aconitum chamissonianum*), or the taller, lighter blue Jacob's-ladder (*Polemonium humile*) that peeks out of the rank vegetation in secluded spots.

Along the moss and fern covered cliffs overlooking the sea, the well-named shooting star (*Dodecatheon pauciflorum*) appears early in the Spring in clumps of red and yellow flowers. Fellow-dweller with the shooting stars is one of Alaska's most showy blooms—the cinquefoil (*Potentilla anserina*)—bright yellow heads of petals that gleam gold against their ever-present backgrounds of lichen-hued rocks. In such sites, too, the forget-me-nots (*Myosotis alpestris*) flourish. This is the Territorial flower of Alaska, and is abundant almost everywhere.

* * *

In all the many hundreds of wild flowers to be found in Alaska, there are none more abundant or more beautiful, in the belief of many flower lovers, than the fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*). The Russian name for this plant, translated, means "willow herb," so named because of the shape of the leaves, which are quite willow-like. Its blossoms, opening upwards along the spike-like stem, remind one of rose-magenta larkspur at home. Hillsides, roadways and down the vales this beautiful blossom flames out boldly. And while it is classed as a weed, even as the goldenrod back in the States, it pays for its growing by a world of color. If the land be poor, it opens its color within six inches of the ground. But in better soil it carries its banners even over a man's head.

Every week brings new blossoms, and the botanist, or even casual flower lover, finds abounding interest and pleasure in the bright-hued picture of millions of waist-high ferns, acres of pink or blue or yellow petals, and the clear, cool Alaskan sky above it all.

The value of the abundant Alaskan vegetation does not stop with the aesthetic by any means. Many of her flowering plants are used as food by the natives, and those acquainted with their gastronomical qualities.

The bold, ever plentiful cow parsnip (*Heracleum lanatum*), sometimes called Indian rhubarb, is peeled and eaten as we eat celery. Its upper stems, made into "creamed celery" are said to be of excellent flavor. The seeds of the beach pea (*Lathyrus maritima*), while green and tender, are cooked and eaten as English peas, and when permitted to mature and dried, they are ground and produce a beverage tasting remotely like coffee.

In season, there are any number of wild berries here that are made into pies, or served as sauce. Blueberries, raspberries, salmon berries, and nagoon berries all are to be had for the trouble of picking.

Even the hips of the wild roses, that often glow ruby above the winter snows, are used in the interior of the country. Being high in vitamin C, they are used with sugar to make a syrup where oranges and lemons are unobtainable.

RALPH J. DONAHUE

Mirror of World Opinion

Do We Need Federal Medicine?

When Congress gets round to debating the new social-security bill, one item likely to encounter particularly heavy weather is the section entitled Federal Medical Hospitalization and Related Benefits. This section provides for a Federalized system of hospitalization and outside medical care which would be financed by a tax of 3 per cent on all wages and salaries up to $3,000 a year—one quarter of the total social-security tax. . . . The income available for medical care has been estimated as high as $3,000,000,000 a year. Make it $2,000,000,000, and the Government could still hire every doctor in the United States at $5,000 a year, rent every bed in all non-Government hospitals and have a goodly sum left over for subsidized research, administration and other uses certain to occur to the gigantic bureaucracy which would have to be set up.

From the ambitious nature of the scheme, one might conclude that American medicine had never done anything for the indigent and that the one thing necessary to guarantee good health to all was the creation of a vast scheme for State medicine with more billions to spend than was considered necessary to run the whole country fifteen years ago. Actually, of course, the facts are just the opposite. . . .

The question is whether the undoubted needs of people who lack adequate medical care cannot be taken care of at a social cost lower than the "co-ordination" of all medical service under Government aegis. Well, if we can manage to keep our shirts on, the United States will shortly have plenty of group medicine, and with no fear that professional standards, local responsibility and enthusiasm in experiment will be engulfed in a wave of bureaucracy. The Blue Cross plan already protects something like 15,000,000 Americans against emergency hospital expenses. Group medical service is growing rapidly around hospitals, business and industrial establishments, local political entities, and so on. To us, such schemes, with Federal support where needed, seem the reasonable way to bring about whatever changes are necessary in medical practice—natural evolution as opposed to some New Deal miracle having the typical political characteristics of unlimited promise and meager performance.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . .
To use books rightly.—Ruskin

Aim of True Philosophy

The aim of true philosophy must lie, not in futile efforts towards the complete accommodation of man to the circumstances in which he chances to find himself, but in the maintenance of a kind of candid discontent, in the face of highest achievement.—"Marius the Epicurean," by WALTER PATER (1839-1894).

Razing the Nazi Roof

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

The battle of Germany is again rising to crescendo proportions. With Kassel, Frankfurt, Ludwigshafen bombed in quick succession, with seven blockbuster assaults by the Royal Air Force and the American Army Air Force in four days, the raids are on the increase after the poor weather of September. The months of lengthening nights are at hand, with all the disaster this can mean to German cities.

Washington military chiefs remark that the raids to knock Germany from the war or soften its defense for the cross-Channel invasion have by no means reached their intended peak. They know that with sufficient planes and sufficient protection against Nazi defenses, ground and air, the methodical destruction of German military objectives forecast by Prime Minister Churchill can proceed by day and by night. But these same military observers see several vital question marks this side of the goal:

Will American airplane factories be able to boost their output the necessary 50 per cent in 1944 while simultaneously shifting production to the bigger, heavier bombers and super-Fortresses? Will British and American natural scientists be able to outsmart the Nazi researchers who have already launched the rocket gun as a new weapon against the Allied air raiders? Will the obstacles of transport and the "draining" to other fronts be surmounted to permit the massing of enough bomber strength to overwhelm German defenses and prevent prohibitive losses?

Although the battle of Germany is being hotly contested, in other regions than in the sky, notably under the sea, the rival forces are pitting their every resource of research and invention furiously against each other in the air. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, says German researchers are "working night and day on inventions to knock our Fortresses from the sky." They fear that Germany is doomed if they fail. They have installed rocket launchers on Nazi planes, which have been rather effective in lobbing rockets against the Fortress formations.

But every weapon has its counter-weapon, and one simple American remedy has been to accompany the big bombers all the way to their targets with the redoubtable P-47 Thunderbolts, equipped with extra-mileage belly tanks; these have been effective in keeping Nazi fighters at a respectable distance.

Simultaneously, the planning of bomber raids is developing into a major matching of wits. It is no secret that American air chiefs use something very much like football strategy at times, with end runs, hidden-ball plays and delayed bucks to confuse the enemy and catch his fighter squadrons off guard.

The American raid on Frankfurt this week is believed to be a case in point. In this instance, while the "Forts" were roaring toward Frankfurt, Liberator bombers went out in diversionary operations over the North Sea. The Allied one-two punch, with the RAF and American air forces hitting the same target in quick succession in a 24-hour period, has likewise been effective in disorganizing enemy defenses. These tactics become more possible as the air fleets increase in size—the American Eighth Air Force has grown 450 per cent since May 1. When the bombers begin to come in from over the Alps from the Italian bases now won at Foggia and north of Naples, the enemy defenders should become even more groggy.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson says Germany's plane losses have exceeded her production since July, but he adds that the Luftwaffe is putting up an ever stiffer fight for its homeland. This means more and more American bomber production to match and outmatch the enemy fighter output. The battle of Germany is by no means won, or close to being won. While winter will add to the hours for night bombing, it will bring gales and snows. Threatened Allied military setbacks, as at Salerno, may require the diversion of bombers to other war theaters. Germany's research men may yet hit upon an effective answer to the four-motored American bomber.

Undaunted by these possibilities, General Arnold and his men will be striving, in the weeks ahead, to amass the aerial armadas necessary for the "methodical destruction" of Germany's power.

Underwriting the British Empire

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

This war is a war for world control—by the forces of slavery or by the forces of freedom.

The forces of freedom did not want world control. They did not know they needed it. They even tried to share it with the forces of slavery.

Before this war many a liberal-minded European statesman could be heard saying that we had to learn to live in the same world with the dictatorships. And many an American could be heard saying there was no choice between Germany and Russia, or between Fascist and British imperialism.

The challenge had to be laid down not simply in black and white as Hitler did in "Mein Kampf" but in red as in Poland and at Pearl Harbor. Then we seemed to see the point. If we did not want world control, our enemies did.

These thoughts recur after a reading of a newspaper report of a radio address by Mr. Landon of Kansas—"Alf," as he came to be known to the entire Nation during his 1936 candidacy for President. Mr. Landon was one of the more liberal and open-minded Republicans of the pre-war period. He is a man you like, not only when you shake hands with him but after you have talked with him. I wish I had tuned in on his radio address. Maybe the papers are not doing it justice.

For example he is represented as saying that a military alliance with Britain amounts to "underwriting the British Empire." He is clearly against this, but for an understanding which will include Russia. He is quoted as saying that "by making a military alliance, however temporary, with one country, America abandons her traditional impartial role of peacemaker and becomes a partner in imperialism of Great Britain." He wants to "get started in the right direction," with Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points "before we make any postwar commitments."

Now it is a fact that an alliance with Britain might tend to underwrite the British Empire against attack from without. But we have seen how this defense may prove vital to American self-interest. The alliance would not necessarily underwrite the British Empire against reforms from within, which is what many people mean when they use this word "underwrite."

Mr. Landon's warning about America's abandoning her traditional role of "impartial peacemaker" seems decidedly 1936. One is bound to ask, Impartial as between whom? As between our enemies and our friends? The American soldiers in Italy and the South Seas are not practicing impartiality. There is nothing untraditional about America's making a temporary alliance. The Nation was founded with the help of one.

As for the principles back of Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points, these are as valid as ever. But Americans need to keep one fact very clearly in mind. These aims were not workable in a world where the nation with the greatest potential military power refused to make military commitments because of dissatisfaction with the peace treaties and suspicion of its allies. The military commitment will almost certainly have to be made in advance of such satisfaction next time. At one point in his speech Mr. Landon seemed aware of this. Neither Britain nor Russia can afford to give up their claims to defense systems that retain aspects of empire unless a reliable military system is placed back of the organization of peace.

We, the free peoples, didn't ask for world control. We do not now intend to exercise it as the Nazis would have. But we cannot afford to forget the relation between world power and world freedom just because we don't like the word power.

An alliance with Britain alone? Isn't Mr. Landon crossing his bridge before he comes to it? If the United States could not get a wider agreement, then an Anglo-American understanding would become all the more necessary to the security of both countries. Oddly, however, it would seem that at this moment the United States cannot help getting a wider agreement, nor help giving a broader commitment and receiving a broader one. For Russia has already "underwritten" the British Empire for twenty years, and the result of an American agreement with either country would almost inevitably set up a three-power system of mutual defense.

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